FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 176

9 September 1983

Beginning today, 9 September, all Soviet materials on the KAL incident will be published in a special section of this book designated "KAL Incident" with pages numbered in the DD series.

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SOVIET, U.S. INF DELEGATES MEET IN GENEVA

LD081115 Moscow TASS in English 1057 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Geneva September 8 TASS -- A full-delegation meeting was held here today at the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe.

TIME 'RUNNING SHORT' FOR REACHING INF ACCORD

LD072123 Moscow World Service in English 1020 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Excerpt] On 6 September another round of Soviet-American talks on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe began in Geneva. Viktor Vasilyev comments:

This is the fifth round; all the previous ones ended without result. Earlier, it could seem that there still was enough time to reach an agreement. Now, however, it's clear that time is running short because Washington is concluding preparations for stationing its first Pershing II missiles in Western Europe.

The deployment of first-strike weapons on the doorstep of the Soviet Union and its allies would sharply alter the military and political situation on the continent. It would result in heightening military confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States, between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO. The Soviet Union and the other members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization would be compelled to take retaliatory steps which, as it warned in advance, would have a bearing not only on the territory of the countries where new American missiles would be stationed, but also on the territory of the United States itself. That's why the Soviet leadership views the current round of talks as decisive. This round must give an answer to the question of whether the stalemate in the talks is broken or not. So far one thing is clear: If Washington continues to stick to its negative and unrealistic stance there will be no hope of gaining success at the talks. It's enough to analyze the facts objectively to clearly understand the essence of America's stance, which is based not on the desire to reach a fair agreement, but on the attempts to gain unilateral military advantages. That's the reason why 2 years of talks have failed to yield results.

USIA DOCUMENT ON INF PROPOSALS 'FALSIFICATION'

LD081519 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1330 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, 7 Sep (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Ye. Yegorov reports:

The administration of the United States is extending its campaign to "brainwash" the public, striving to justify its obstructionist position at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva and the dangerous plans for deploying the new nuclear missile weapon in Western Europe. This is further evidenced by the publication of the propaganda mouthpiece of the administration, the U.S. Information Agency (USIA), of a brochure entitled "Medium-Range Nuclear Forces and U.S. Policy on Arms Control: Points for Discussion."

This opus in essence constitutes a crib for authorized American propagandists, engaged in an unpardonable activity of fooling the public. It would be useless to seek an objective statement of facts in this falsification.

In the brochure praises are showered in every way on the notorious "zero option" of the administration, which is hindering the achievement of progress at the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe, while the numerous peaceful initiatives of the USSR -- the adoption of which by Western countries would really help to eliminate the threat of war -- are without ground described as "rhetorical and propagandist."

The misinformers from Washington are making special efforts to prove, against all logic and good sense, that the peace-threatening plans to deploy new American nuclear missiles on the European Continent do not constitute a program for increasing nuclear arms, but are merely "modernization" of NATO's nuclear potential. In addition to this, there is repetition of the absurd claims that British and French nuclear forces are "independent," that they have nothing to do with the NATO bloc and in this regard are not subject to any summing up of an overall nuclear balance in Europe.

Just as one would have expected, the latest fruit of the labors of the organizers of psychological warfare has turned out to be rotten.

U.S. POSITION ON DISARMAMENT 'ONE-SIDED'

LD020909 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1900 GMT 1 Sep 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] After this short list of the main events of the day I would like to speak in a little more detail about the chief problem which is now disturbing all people to the earth. Perhaps never before in the post-war period have people thought with such concern about their future and the future of our civilization. The voice of protest of the sons and daughters of the earth, including Americans, addressed to the U.S. Administration has very likely never acquired such scope and unanimity. Simple people of various countries express their concern and pain in different ways and respond to the events disturbing them in different ways. The Americans organized in immense march to Washington, embracing the whole country, last Saturday, under the slogans Work, Peace and Freedom.

Soviet people write letters to Moscow, corroborating through their opinions, their thoughts and feelings, the position of our government and the voice of our country. These letters go not only to the Kremlin, not only to the CPSU Central Committee, they come to the papers, the journals, to us in television. Here, for example, is a letter addressed to "The World Today" program. Its author is viewer Vladimir Alekseyevich Yevstigneyev from Rostov on Don. He writes: Reagan and his administration always assert that the Soviet Union is the aggressor, that all our designs consist of enslaving America and the whole world. Their second assertion is that we are constantly outstripping them with respect to quantity and quality of armaments, and they, the poor things, to protect themselves are continually forced to catch up with us. And now we have again outstripped them and therefore they have to deploy nuclear missiles in Europe before the end of the year, and then arm space. And when they have caught up with us, they won't be afraid of us and then they, the Americans, will save the world. I have one small question for Reagan, continues, viewer Yevstigneyev. If we are aggressors, if we have on more than one occasion outstripped their military strength, then why have we up till now never used our superiority? And if we don't do this and we don't attack the United States, then what kind of aggressors are we? Then how can the new American spiral to the arms race be justified?

The question is, of course, comrades, completely logical. Many Soviet people have such questions -- and not only Soviet people. The whold world sees, feels, compares the peaceful, well-founded, principled and balanced position of Moscow, taking into consideration the interests of all sides, and the unconstructive, one-sided position of Washington, preferring peremptoriness to dialogue, force and pressure to argument.

CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED

PM081045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 83 First Edition p 4

["Communique of the 107th Meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee"]

[Text] The 107th meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee was held in Moscow 5-6 September 1983.

Taking part in the meeting were the following deputy heads of government who represent their countries on the Executive Committee. A. Lukanov -- Bulgaria; J. Marjai -- Hungary; Tran Quynh -- SRV; G. Weiss -- GDR; H. Rodriguez Liompart, chairman of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation; and the following deputy heads of government: M. Peljee -- Mongolia; Z. Madej -- Poland; I. Toty -- Romania; N.V. Talyzin -- USSR; and R. Rohlicek -- CSSR.

J. Sternisa, head of the SFRY permanent mission to CEMA, participated in the work of the Executive Committee in accordance with the agreement between CEMA and the SFRY Government.

CEMA Secretary N.V. Faddeyev took part in the work of the Executive Committee.

The session was chaired by G. Weiss, GDR representative on the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee meeting completed the preparation of the materials to be submitted for discussion by the upcoming meeting of the CEMA session. There was also an examination of other questions of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

The session was held in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely mutual understanding.

SOVIET EFFORTS FOR DETENTE, PEACE STRESSED

LD081743 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] The concluding stage of the meeting of member states of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, at the foreign minister level, is taking place in Madrid. Here is a news commentary. At the microphone is Aleksandr Zholkver, political observer for Central Television and All-Union Radio:

[Zholkver] Over the 3 years that the Madrid meeting has been in progress, its work has met with considerable difficulties and various troubles. But undoubtedly, the main thing is that its participants, representing 35 countries, have managed to overcome all their differences and achieve mutually acceptable decisions. These include agreement on the convocation of a conference on measures of trust and disarmament in Europe and on holding a number of other all-European conferences, as well as the intention, confirmed by all participants, to extend economic, scientific-technical and cultural links. It was not easy to reach these accords. Representatives of various Western countries, and primarily the United States, repeatedly stepped out in Madrid on the gangplank of psychological warfare. They tried to turn the meeting into a forum for confrontation rather than talks. They tried to exert pressure on the socialist countries. And even now, certain people are trying, from the rostrum of the Madrid meeting, to use the incident involving the South Korean aircraft to aggravate the international situation.

Nevertheless, the results of the meeting in the Spanish capital show with all clarity that attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of socialist states are hopeless. It is equally absurd to involve ideological differences in relations between states. On the contrary, the experience gained in Madrid confirms that despite all differences in ideology and politics, and all the tension of the current situation in Europe and the world as a whole, states with differing social systems can reach mutually acceptable accords.

It is noteworthy that even now, when the Washington administration is striving -- following the incident with the South Korean plane -- to stir up international tension and disrupt normal interstate relations, many more far-seeing public figures and statesmen, including those from the United States itself, are warning against playing with fire in this way and are speaking out in support of continuing dialogue and the policy of detente. In spite of all the appeals by President Reagan to establish a position of strength by means of a further arms build-up, many countries, from the FRG to Canada, are not diminishing but activating antiwar movements, protesting above all against the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko stressed in his speech in Madrid that it is actively working both at this and at other international forums and talks, in all directions of world politics, toward stopping the arms race, returning to the path of detente, and strengthening peace.

CSCE HISTORY, MALTA'S 'FINAL HURDLE' REVIEWED

PM071145 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Aleksandr Bovin article under the rubric "Political Observer's Opinion": "Madrid: Before the Final Phase"]

[Text] The final -- let us hope -- phase of the meeting of representatives of the countries participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe begins Wednesday 7 September.

I will remind readers that the conference itself opened in Helsinki 3 June 1973, continued in Geneva 18 September 1973 through 21 July 1975, and closed in Helsinki 1 August 1975. On that day the leaders of the European states (with the exception of Albania) and the United States and Canada, who had gathered in the capital of Finland, signed the Final Act of the conference. This important political document is of necessity a compromise since its contents reflect only the points of agreement among all the signatory states. But even this minimum of agreement provides a solid basis for the whole system of relations among the European countries -- socialist and capitalist, nuclear and nonnuclear, those belonging to military-political blocs and those who do not. The Final Act secures the principles, the main directions, and the forms and methods of European cooperation in their widest range.

The conference participants proceeded from the premise that Helsinki is only the beginning of a multilateral process of consolidating European security and strengthening detente in Europe and throughout the world. Accordingly, it was decided that meetings of representatives of the countries which had participated in the conference should be held in the future.

The first such meeting took place in Belgrade 4 October 1977 through 9 March 1978. By that time, as a result of a shift in the policy of the Western powers, the United States above all, detente had begun to erode and the international climate had deteriorated. Consequently the Belgrade meeting was a difficult one. General agreement was thus not reached on a number of the proposals submitted. At the same time a number of new initiatives were agreed on and the general interest in continuing the detente process was confirmed. It was also agreed that the next such meeting would be held in Madrid.

The Madrid meeting opened 11 November 1980. It opened in a situation wherein the negative tendencies in world politics had become absolutely clear. The Americans had clearly set their sights on confrontation and on substituting for constructive dialogue accusatory monologues directed at the Soviet Union. To wit, in June 1980 R. Reagan declared: "If American athletes are asked to boycott the Olympics, then it would also be better for diplomats to avoid Madrid."

Nevertheless the Americans did have to come to Madrid. But they behaved extremely insolently. The impression was formed that the U.S. delegation, mercilessly exploiting the events in Afghanistan and, later, in Poland, intended to torpedo the meeting altogether. Essentially the Americans proved to be isolated. The European states did not want to erase what had been achieved in Helsinki. In the end, with the active participation of the neutral and nonaligned countries, formulas were found that suited everyone. This made it possible on 15 July to approve in principle the balanced text of a concluding document.

In practice one question remained unsolved. Malta's representatives are demanding a meeting of experts to consider problems of Mediterranean security. In themselves these problems undoubtedly deserve attention. However, all the remaining meeting participants opposed the Maltese proposal. Why? First, because new and no less complex problems -- the Near East for instance -- are being added to the already complex and difficult purely European problems. Second, because non-European states are automatically included among the conference's participants. The Helsinki structures simply cannot sustain such overloading.

A somewhat delicate situation has arisen. In accordance with the principle of consensus (general agreement) a document is considered approved only if no participant objects to it. With such an approach -- and, in the framework of the Helsinki accords, it is obligatory -- 1 vote "against" outweights 34 votes "for." Consequently it is necessary to come to an agreement.

It is to this question that the past few weeks in Madrid have been devoted. Unfortunately, according to the information available Monday, as I write this article, a decision acceptable to all has still not been found. Clearly, it will be up to the foreign ministers to clear the final hurdle....

ATTACKS OVER KAL INCIDENT REBUFFED AT CSCE

PM081301 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 83 p 3

[Unattributed report: "At the Madrid Meeting"]

[Text] The final stage of the Madrid meeting of representatives from states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe began in Madrid yesterday, with the foreign ministers of 33 European states, as well as of the United States and Canada, taking part.

The ministers unanimously note in their statements the great significance of the results attained at the meeting, which have been reflected in the final document developing the fundamental provisions and principles contained in the Helsinki Final Act.

At the same time, some representatives of NATO member countries allowed themselves to attack the USSR in connection with the incident involving the South Korean aircraft. These provocative attacks were most resolutely rebuffed in the statements by foreign ministers of socialist countries.

GROMYKO MEETS WESTERN COUNTERPARTS IN MADRID

Talks With Shultz

LD082107 Moscow TASS in English 1944 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Madrid September 8 TASS -- A meeting between members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and United States Secretary of State George Shultz was held here today.

During the conversation the Soviet side raised the main question, that of the need to achieve agreements pertaining to strategic and European nuclear armaments. As is known, talks on these questions are under way between the USSR and the United States. The Soviet leadership's principled stand on this score was set out and the attention was called to a great responsibility that the United States assumes by avoiding the quest of arrangements and at the same time pushing through in every way the dangerous plans of the deployment of its new nuclear weapon systems, above all, in Western Europe.

The secretary of state limited himself to generalized pronouncements and actually avoided discussing the essence of the problems.

The Soviet side then called the attention to the responsibility of the U.S. Administration in connection with the militaristic course it conducts and the continued actions aimed at the worsening of the Soviet-American relations, at the complication of the international situation.

A serious accusation was also addressed to the U.S. Administration and authorities in connection with a gross provocation staged with regard to the Soviet Union by using a South Korean plane. It was stressed that this criminal deed had been qualified exhaustively by the Soviet side, specifically in the Soviet Government's statement of September 6.

Trying to justify the stand assumed by the U.S. side, George Shultz repeated the false versions of the incident with the plane that [word indistinct] in the United States, also immediately by the White House, the versions that have nothing in common with the real state of affairs and pursue the aim to mislead, to deceive the world public.

West European Leaders

LD081733 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Madrid September 8 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR foreign minister, had a meeting here with Italy's foreign minister Guilio Andreotti.

During the conversation both sides stressed that the conclusion of the Madrid meeting with positive results is a substantial contribution to the development of the process that was started in Helsinki, to the efforts to consolidate European and universal peace. The sides emphasized particularly the importance of the coming conference on measures of confidence-building, security and disarmament in Europe called upon to promote the lessening of the danger of military confrontation.

Andrey Gromyko emphasized the significance of the Soviet Union's proposals aimed at radically reducing medium-range nuclear weapons systems in Europe in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security, at opening the real road to the lessening of nuclear confrontation. Particular attention was drawn to the new initiatives set out by Yuriy Andropov in the answers to the questions of the newspaper PRAVDA. The Soviet side pointed to the extremely dangerous consequences of deployment of new U.S. missiles in a number of West European countries, including the territory of Italy. Such a step would face the Soviet Union with the need to take counter-measures with the aim of restoring the global and regional balance of forces.

During the exchange of opinions on questions of bilateral relations between the USSR and Italy both sides expressed the conviction of the need to continue the Soviet-Italian political dialogue, to widen bilateral cooperation in various spheres.

Andrey Gromyko had a meeting with Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran.

After pointing out the major significance of the attainment of tangible positive results at the Madrid meeting, they expressed themselves in favor of the continuation and development of the process launched in Helsinki, in strict accordance with the principles and provisions of the Final Act, which meets the fundamental interests of all states participating in the all-European conference and facilitates the amelioration of international relations. The implementation of the accords reached in Madrid, especially the holding of a conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe in a businesslike and constructive spirit, is called upon to serve this goal.

Andrey Gromyko expressed gratitude to the people and government of Spain for the good organisation of the meeting and hospitality.

When discussing pressing international problems, the problem of limiting nuclear armaments in Europe was singled out. Andrey Gromyko drew attention to the major initiatives of the Soviet Union, aimed at securing a substantial lowering of nuclear confrontation in Europe. It was pointed out that the Soviet Union's flexible and constructive policy line opens the way to attaining honest accords based on equality and equal security. Special emphasis was laid in this connection on the new initiatives put forward by Yuriy Andropov.

Andrey Gromyko and Fernando Moran expressed satisfaction with the development of Soviet-Spanish relations and reaffirmed readiness for carrying them further forward in a variety of fields, including political contacts.

Andrey Gromyko met with Deputy Federal Chancellor, Foreign Minister of the FRG Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Questions connected with the conclusion of the Madrid meeting were touched upon during the conversation. Both sides expressed the satisfaction with the positive results achieved, first of all concerning the convocation of a conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe. The participants in the meeting thus set an encouraging example of finding mutually acceptable solutions in the interests of the consolidation of peace, detente and cooperation.

Special attention was paid to the problem of nuclear arms limitation in Europe. Andrey Gromyko explained the essence of the recent USSR proposals advanced by Yuriy Andropov. It was stressed that the Soviet Union's readiness to liquidate all missiles to be reduced, including the SS-20 missiles in the European zone, largely facilitates the achievement of agreement in Geneva. It now depends on the stand of the United States and NATO if the opportunity opened by the Soviet proposals is realized.

Touching upon the American provocation with the South Korean plane that has been staged against the USSR, Andrey Gromyko said that no campaigns of lies and slander can take away the attention of states and peoples from the vital tasks of the present which await their solution, above all in the sphere of nuclear security, of curbing the nuclear arms race.

GROMYKO DEPARTS MADRID FOR PARIS TALKS

LD090838 Moscow TASS in English 0826 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Madrid September 9 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, left Madrid for Paris today. He attended the meeting of foreign ministers of the countries taking part in the Madrid review meeting on security and cooperation in Europe.

USSR CHIEF OF STAFF OGARKOV'S STATEMENT

LD091128 Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 9 TASS -- Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR, has addressed a press conference at the press center of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR today. Follows the text of his statement:

The nature of the provocation perpetrated by the U.S. secret services in the Soviet Far East on the night of September 1 and the character of the actions taken in this connection by the Soviet Air Defence Forces were presented with utmost clarity in the statement of the Soviet Government on September 6 and in a TASS report made earlier on instructions from the government.

Today we are giving a press conference with due account of the findings of a careful investigation of all the circumstances of what happened conducted by the Soviet side. I must say frankly that, in view of the importance of what took place, the Soviet Government established on the same day a special highly competent state commission. It included responsible specialists and experts of different departments, in particular, the state aviation inspection of the USSR Gosavianadzor. The commission has produced a report. I rely in my statement on the facts and conclusions presented by the commission.

It has been proved irrefutably that the intrusion of the plane of the South Korean Airlines into Soviet airspace was a deliberately, thoroughly planned intelligence operation. It was directed from certain centers in the territory of the United States and Japan. A civilian plane was chosen for it deliberately, disregarding or, possibly, counting on loss of human life. Hence the grave consequences of this extraordinary "incident," as it is referred to in the Western press. Naturally, all responsibility for what happened rests wholly and fully with its organizers.

Now allow me to go over to factual data on individual stages of that provocative flight. Have a look at the map.

The first stage is the beginning of the flight. Then soon after the plane took off from the stopover airfield at Anchorage, Alaska, it did not follow the established international route but assumed a course toward Kamchatka. By the moment it was picked up by our radar systems at a point 800 kilometers northeast of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatka, it had already veered about 500 kilometers off course. But over that time the flight was proceeding within the visibility range of the radar aids of the U.S. air traffic control service and the air defense system of the USA. In such conditions they could not possibly either "lose" the plane or fail to notice such a great deflection from the established route. Such a possibility is ruled out. Then the question arises: Why did not they rectify the course if the case in point was a usual airliner on a scheduled flight? To this very day the USA has failed to answer this question.

Further, the said international route is known to have modern flight support radio aids. About 12,000 planes fly this route every year. The air traffic control on that international route is the responsibility of air traffic control services of the USA on the stretch from Alaska to a beam [as received] of Kamchatka and after that point on -- of Japan. The route has special check points ("nebi", "neevi", "nippi", etc.). Over each of them airliners on scheduled flights should fix their position and report it to earth, while the ground service should strictly monitor their passing.

The question is: Why then the American services, faced with the absence of such reports concerning the South Korean plane passing the established check points, moreover, faced with the absence of the airliner from the route, did not sound the alarm at once? To date no answer has been provided to this question either.

I want to draw your attention to the fact that the South Korean plane entered the zone covered by Soviet radar systems precisely in the area which is constantly patrolled by American reconnaissance aircraft, specifically RC-135 planes. We detected an intelligence plane RC-135 in the area this time at 2 hours 45 minutes local (Kamchatka) time on September 1. It was on a somewhat strange patrol. At 4 hours 51 minutes (Kamchatka time) another plane with a radar blip analogous to that of the RC-135 was detected in the same region and at the same height -- 8,000 metres. The planes approached each other (up to the total convergence of the blips on the screen) and flew together for some time (about 10 minutes). Then one of them, as was repeatedly observed earlier, headed for Alaska, while the second one headed for Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy. Naturally, the conclusion was made at Soviet anti-aircraft defence command posts: An intelligence plane is approaching the USSR's airspace.

The second stage is actions above Kamchatka. At 5:30 the intruder plane approached Kamchatka. He was heading straight towards a major base of the USSR's strategic nuclear forces. It did not respond to any inquiries by Soviet ground control and air defence planes. At the same time, radio monitoring stations detected periodically transmitted brief coded signals, which are usually used for transmitting intelligence data. During that period actions of the Anti-Aircraft Defense Forces were directed exclusively at establishing contact with the plane, including with the help of general call signal at the fixed international distress frequency of 121.5 megahertz (both from the ground and from interceptor planes), and compelling it to land at the nearest Soviet airfield. But these attempts failed. The intruder flew towards the Sea of Okhotsk.

The third stage is actions in the area of Island Sakhalin. The actions of the intruder plane became outrageous. As was announced earlier, it had not responded to the warning shots of Soviet interceptor planes. Moreover, it began to change simultaneously the direction, altitude and speed of flight, obviously trying to evade the air defence planes. It was rather characteristic that at 6:02 local (Sakhalin) time the intruder plane, sharply changing its course, circumvented the positions of our air defence missile units and passed over important military facilities in the southern part of Island Sakhalin. There remained no doubts that a reconnaissance plane was in the air.

When the intruder plane reached the south-western part of Island Sakhalin, the last attempt was made to force it to land on an airfield, for which purpose four bursts of warning shots were fired from guns with a total of 120 tracer shells at 6:20 local (Sakhalin) time. Since even after that the intruder plane did not obey the demands but tried to escape, taking a general course towards Vladivostok, at 6:24 an interceptor plane was given the order to stop the flight of the intruder with missiles, the order which was fulfilled.

The American side is now trying in every way to prove that "the Soviets wanted from the outset deliberately to destroy a civilian airliner." But this is an absurdity. If this aim had indeed been set, we could have destroyed the intruder many times over and with certainty when it was over Kamchatka, even without scrambling fighter planes but with air defence missiles known in the United States as SAM-5, through the zone of action of which the plane was passing.

In conclusion I will allow myself to draw your attention that all the events both over Kamchatka and over the Island of Sakhalin were taking place in the dead of night and under conditions of a cloud cover along the upper edge of which the intruder was flying. Its flight was stopped, as was pointed out above, at 6:24 local time, whereas the dawn on that day broke at 7:11 (sunrise at 7:49). However, this was done only after the Soviet Air Defence Forces had used every warning measure possible under those conditions. Their actions were carried out in strict conformity with the Constitution and the law on the state border of the USSR and with the existing international regulations. It is the sovereign right of every state to defend its borders, including its airspace.

The Soviet Armed Forces, standing guard over the peaceful work of the Soviet people, constantly are in high combat readiness. Throughout the history of the Soviet state they have been discharging their duties with honour. In future, if need be, they will also perform their combat tasks.

REAGAN ORDERS AEROFLOT OFFICES IN U.S. CLOSED

LD090703 Moscow TASS in English 0658 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Washington September 9 TASS -- Never telling the world public why a South Korean plane, having deviated from its course by more than 500 km, intruded into Soviet airspace, the Reagan administration continues to whip up anti-Soviet psychosis. The President took a decision on "additional sanctions" against the USSR, concerning mostly the activity of Aeroflot in the United States. Under the President's decision, the Aeroflot offices in Washington and New York will be closed on September 15 and commercial and other contacts between American airlines and Aeroflot are prohibited.

Reagan tries to impose his policy of "sanctions" on other NATO countries. Washington secured discussions on this problem at a "closed doors" meeting of the NATO foreign ministers in Madrid, where they had come to attend the Madrid meeting. However, the tactic of arms twisting towards the allies brought Washington no dividends. It became known from unofficial sources that no decision on "sanctions" against the USSR had been taken at the meeting.

French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, according to AFP, has stated that France will not announce unilateral sanctions against the USSR. Sweden has taken a similar stand.

The U.S. Administration is trying to drag into a rampant anti-Soviet campaign the United Nations by pressing on the Security Council discussions on questions pertaining to the sovereign rights of the Soviet Union. Under U.S. pressure Britain, Canada, Japan, South Korea and a number of other countries have submitted to the Security Council an unlawful draft resolution suggesting an "investigation" of the incident with the South Korean plane.

U.S. 'EXPLOITS' PLANE INCIDENT AT SECURITY COUNCIL

PM091025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent report: "At the Security Council"]

[Text] New York, 8 Sep -- Not satisfied with the unbridled anti-Soviet campaign unleashed inside the United States, official Washington has again attempted to exploit the UN Security Council to step up international tension and for gross attacks against the Soviet Union. The incident with the South Korean passenger aircraft was the pretext for this.

Many questions are being asked in the UN corridors in this connection: Why didn't the U.S. intelligence service, which so carefully monitored the passenger aricraft's flight, immediately recall it from the danger zone at the outset? Why did the United States fail to notify the Soviet Union that the South Korean aircraft was inside its airspace? And what was the U.S. RC-135 spy plane doing inside that zone at that moment?

Delivering the Soviet Government's statement, O.A. Troyanovskiy, USSR permanent representative at the United Nations, noted: All the facts show that the route and nature of the spy plane's flight were not accidental. They indicate who is responsible for the loss of the South Korean aircraft.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES 'REBUFF' U.S. 'COVER-UP'

LD081051 Moscow TASS in English 0752 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] New York September 8 TASS -- Sergey Baybakov and Arkadiy Sidoruk report:

Representatives of socialist countries gave a fitting rebuff to the attempts of the American Administration to cover up the tracks of the provocation committed against the Soviet Union with the help of a South Korean plane. It was proved convincingly during the Security Council meeting that this abortive CIA-planned espionage action is being used by Washington for increasing international tension, stepping up the nuclear arms race and thwarting measures to achieve real disarmament. Representatives of socialist countries emphatically rebutted the anti-Soviet slander campaign which is part of the imperialist policy of the USA and which is aimed at a confrontation with the world of socialism and at fanning up the cold war.

The world is waiting for an unambiguous answer from those who planned and carried out this large-scale espionage operation and who thus exposed people to a mortal danger, said Ivan Garvalov, deputy permanent representative of Bulgaria at the UNO. The aim behind the present anti-Soviet hysteria, worked up by Washington is quite clear and this is to conceal from the world public the crime it has committed and to slander the Soviet Union and its peaceable foreign policy by circulating false versions and juggling facts.

That Washington staged this provocation in the present strained international situation was by no means accidental. At present the masterminds of this abortive provocation are laying themselves out to justify their policy from position of strength, to vitiate the international atmosphere, intensify militaristic preparations and, specifically, to push through Congress appropriations for the MX programme, the Bulgarian representative said.

Washington started a new anti-Soviet campaign exactly at a time when major issues of vital importance for mankind are on the order of the day, issues such as the problem of stopping the nuclear arms race and removing the danger of nuclear war hanging over the world, said Harry Ott, deputy foreign minister of the GDR and the GDR's ambassador to the UNO. The obvious purpose of the present vicious campaign is to justify the administration's course toward building up nuclear arsenals, deploying Pershing and cruise missiles in West Europe and achieving military superiority over the Warsaw Treaty states.

The representative of the GDR criticised American politicians who talk of high moral and humanitarian principles while committing bloody crimes against the Palestinian and Arab peoples and against the peoples of Central America and other regions of the world.

Facts show convincingly that the provocative violation of the Soviet frontier over a territory of great strategic importance was not a technical error, as is asserted in Washington today, but an espionage action planned beforehand and pursuing far-reaching political and military aims, said Wlodzimierz Natorf, Poland's permanent representative at the UNO.

Trying to absolve itself of the responsibility for the tragedy, the United States staged a propaganda show at the Security Council in order to discredit the Soviet Union. But all the world knows that it is the ruling circles of the USA that stand behind this provocation and bear full responsibility for it, the Polish representative stressed.

U.S. CALL FOR AIRSPACE 'NORMS' REJECTED

LD082008 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 8 TASS -- TASS political writer Yuriy Kornilov comments: High-ranking U.S. Administration officials, including the President, are continuing to tout for their palpably false version concerning the U.S.-masterminded provocation involving a South Korean Boeing 747 which intruded in Soviet airspace. Making the most of this provocation in order to fan anti-Sovietism and work up international tension, some people in Washington have gone to the length of declaring that the United States should elaborate "norms of conduct in world airspace" and take action that will almost amount to assuming control over the "air corridors" existing in various countries.

When reading similar statements, one is involuntarily prompted to ask: "Aren't the architects of the hegemonistic conceptions of 'peace from strength' going to declare null and void the very notion of national sovereignty?"

Washington's imperial ambitions are, of course, an open secret, but isn't there a limit to everything, gentlemen? Regardless of whether you like it or not, the sovereignty of states exists, just like exists and will exist the right of each sovereign country to determine itself, in accordance with generally accepted international standards, of course, the rules governing the passage of foreign aircraft over its territory and, whenever necessary, to defend its borders, including its airspace. Regardless of whether you like this or not, Mr Reagan's presidential authority does not and will not spread to other sovereign countries, even though somebody in the United States would like very much to include them in the so-called "zone of U.S. vital interests".

In their bid to defame (?Soviet Union) and lay at its door the blame for the criminal U.S. action, some people in Washington are nothing loath to juggle with facts. Thus, Larry Speakes, White House deputy press secretary, alleged that, according to a TASS report, the USSR would continue to act in accordance with Soviet laws which demanded that unarmed planes that might accidentally get into its airspace should be shot down. That was a lie, Mr Speakes, since TASS has now, and could not have, said this! Dozens of international routes pass through Soviet territory. Foreign planes have been using them for many years, with nothing ever happening to them if they comply with the established rules. But does anybody have the right to violate others' borders, the sovereignty of another state? No, nobody has such a right. This important provision is formalised in most authoritative documents, including the United Nations Charter.

It is not the shooting down of "unarmed planes" that is demanded by Soviet law. This law, which fully meets international standards, stands guard over ensuring the security of the Soviet borders, and this fully meets the standards of international law, on which inter-state relations are based. And if somebody in Washington has still failed to learn a lesson from what has happened and intends to go on sending air-borne spies into Soviet airspace, you may have no doubt, Mr Speakes: The USSR will resolutely cut short such sorties.

Soviet territory, the borders of the Soviet Union are sacred! This ought to be properly realised by those, who would like to establish "corridors" of their own in others' airspace, and by those, who view it as a "convenient place" for spying. No matter who may decide to indulge in such provocations, he must know that he will bear full responsibility for this.

PILOT TAPES 'DEMONSTRATE AERIAL ESPIONAGE'

PM081156 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by own correspondent V. Soldatov: "Brazen Speculation"]

[Excerpt] New York -- The day after the tragic incident involving the South Korean aircraft, the U.S. papers reported that the White House is planning a long-term propaganda campaign against the Soviet Union. The tone of the campaign has been set by President R. Reagan's statements on the incident and his television appearance. The President has demonstrated once again that he will use any pretext to discredit the Soviet Union and present its actions in a false light.

President R. Reagan's statements were approved by right-wing, nationalistic circles. There were noisy anti-Soviet demonstrations in several cities. A group of thugs tore down the gates and broke into the grounds of the house of the Soviet Union's permanent representative at the United Nations in Glen Cove. The local police, who had prior warning of the provocation, made only a token effort to stop the hooligans after the attack.

The Security Council is given a prominent part to play in the present administration's new propaganda campaign against the Soviet Union. According to a government aide, the U.S. representative at the United Nations is to act as an "international prosecutor," accusing the Soviet Union on behalf of the other countries. This role went to J. Kirkpatrick, who had to cut short her vacation. Following White House instructions, the U.S. representative did her utmost to create the impression that the United States is putting its heart and soul into the struggle for the ideals of good and justice, whereas the Soviet Union is the embodiment of evil.

The U.S. representative's performance began with a little show -- the playing of a tape recording of conversations between Soviet pilots flying to intercept the aircraft intruding into Soviet airspace. But the recording demonstrated above all that J. Kirkpatrick and the administration behind her wish to conceal from the U.S. and world public the obvious fact that the United States is carrying out constant aerial espionage against the Soviet Union on a day-to-day basis.

The recording also showed something else: the U.S. and Japanese reconnaissance services monitoring the Soviet pilots' conversations were not concerned about the fate of the South Korean passenger airliner, which spent two and a half hours above Soviet territory in a prohibited flight zone. With an obstinacy which really could be better used the United States is blatantly attempting now to make political capital out of the incident involving the South Korean aircraft and is brazenly speculating on the human tragedy.

O.A. Troyanovskiy, the USSR's permanent representative at the United Nations, exposed the slanderous anti-Soviet campaign, the lying fabrications directed against the Soviet Union, and the U.S. Administration's unscrupulous actions at the Security Council.

'CIA' CAUSED LOSS OF 269 LIVES ON FLIGHT 007

LD090157 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Another 269 people have been added to the number of victims of U.S. imperialism and its tool, the CIA. SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes that the tragic incident in the Far East causes bitter regret [sozhaleniye] in the Soviet Union. Nevertheless leading (?circles) and public opinion in the USSR resolutely condemn those who permitted the destruction of people either deliberately or as a result of criminal negligence and are now trying to use what has happened for an unscrupulous political game. The dirty handwriting of the CIA and other U.S. special services, the paper continues, is clearly visible in quite obvious and recorded (?facts). The fact that Flight No 007 was chosen for the bloody new provocation appears particularly grotesque against the background of the present militaristic hysteria in the United States. According to Fleming, a writer who in the past was a major figure in imperialist intelligence, this was the number given to agents possessing the right to kill.

'NORTH PACIFIC STRATEGY' EXPLAINS KAL SPY FLIGHT

LD081818 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] New York September 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent Oleg Polyakovskiy reports:

The journal NATIONAL DEFENCE, published by the association of biggest U.S. war industry corporations closely connected with the Pentagon, has published an article shedding additional light on the role assigned to the South Korean plane which violated the air space of the Soviet Union. This article testifies to the crazy plans of most aggressive circles in the USA to tear away Siberia from the Soviet Union. It was in pursuance of these plans that the flight of the South Korean airliner was undertaken.

The article, titled "Alternative Strategy for the Eighties", says that the alignment of forces in Europe or the Middle East is unfavorable for making a strike against the Soviet Union. As a way out of this strategic stalemate the authors of the article suggest an aggression in the northern part of the Pacific Basin and North-East Asia where the Soviet Union, the article says, is open to pressure from the territory of the USA.

The article is illustrated with a map of Siberia, specifically the part of it over which the South Korean spy-plane flew. The inscription under the map says that the vast, open expanses of Siberia give a possibility for maneuvers lacking in Europe. It is also stressed cynically in the article that the vast sparsely populated areas of Siberia with their unexplored natural wealth invite the use of tactical nuclear weapons.

It is suggested in the article that a nuclear strike should be made from American bases in Alaska, from Japan, South Korea and the Philippines. It is also suggested that Pershing-2 and cruise missiles should be deployed on the Aleutian Islands in order to add an extra nuclear potential to the attack against the Soviet Union. What is more, the American strategists want to be the first to make the nuclear strike.

In this article the American journal highly assesses the activities of the Reagan administration to prepare for "an alternative strategy". Reagan, the article says, has adopted for use the basic provisions of North Pacific strategy. Plans have been announced to station a squadron of F-16 fighters in northern Japan and to deploy an air-carrier group in the ports of the North-West Pacific. In the light of this strategy it is easy to explain the Pentagon's attempts to obtain intelligence information about military installations in the Soviet Far East at any price -- even at the price of the lives of the passengers of the South Korean plane.

FRENCH QUESTION U.S. VERSION OF PLANE INCIDENT

LD082007 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Pavel Kasparov report from Paris]

[Text] While, as a result of Washington's efforts, the Western bourgeois press continues to foment a campaign of hysteria and frantic anti-Sovietism, an increasing number of observers here, in France, are exposing the American version of the incident involving the South Korea Boeing shot down [sbityy] while violating Soviet airspace as a lie.

Many French airline pilots who fly similar aircraft have expressed open perplexity over Reagan's statements that the South Korean aircraft allegedly ended up in a strategically important area of the USSR as a result of an innocent mistake in the compilation of an on-board computer program keeping track of the flight. Such a mistake is impossible unless it is planned, pilots assert.

Other interesting details have also appeared in the local press. In particular, the Canadian CBC radio station questioned passengers who had earlier flown the New York-Seoul route on South Korean aircraft, and discovered that the crews of these airliners are made up entirely of military airmen, and that as the aircraft approach Soviet territory, the crews switch off on-board lights, make passengers cover windows with blinds and prohibit the switching on of any lighting in the passenger cabin.

You must agree that for a normal airline, such demands by the aircraft crew look odd, to say the least.

FRENCH COLONEL ON USE OF AIRLINERS FOR SPYING

PM081105 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Krivopalov report: "Risking Hundreds of Lives"]

[Text] Paris -- In the French reactionary newspapers you can always find commentators prepared to support any fabrication of Washington's in every way. This time they have rushed right in, so to speak, to the rescue of the White House, trying to help the United States to cover its tracks in the provocation perpetrated against the USSR using a South Korean aircraft.

But today the falsifiers are reminded of the revelations made not so long ago by a former chief of French counterintelligence. Colonel M. Le Roy-Finville described in his book how he personally took part in espionage operations in the air against the Soviet Union on the Americans' instructions. The counterintelligence boss used for this purpose pilots flying Caravelles on the Paris-Moscow route. Here are some extracts from M. Le Roy-Finville's book, published in L'HUMANITE:

"It was the 'honeymoon' period in our relations with the United States. Director General Boursicot asked me to give the Americans active assistance in detecting launch pads for Soviet missiles. They were very interested in where the Russians had sited their bases. At that time France was the only Western country with direct air communication with the East. As a result of negotiations involving my friend Roll, one of Air France's top bosses and also an honorable staffer of 'Secret Service 7,' we were able to open regular flights on the Paris-Moscow route."

"The Americans asked us," Le Roy-Finville continued his confessions, "to use flights over Soviet territory to carry out aerial photography using special cameras. We had to turn some of our pilots into spies, no more no less. But of course, it was a risky undertaking -- the Russians do not play around with 'Westerners' whom they catch redhanded...."

"Under my instructions, the pilot had to leave the air corridor at a certain moment and fly over a target designated by the Americans. Of course, it was known that this meant a serious risk to the planes which 'went astray' over the Russians' territory, and it had been known for them to be forced to open fire. So no captain agreed lightheartedly to endanger in this way the lives of dozens of passengers who were in no way involved...."

What Le Roy-Finville himself called "drity work" continued for many months. "This is what happened once," the former French counterintelligence chief recalls. "A pilot took a Caravelle 50 km off the authorized trajectory. Some MIG's appeared, forced him to return to the air corridor, and then made him land. There was a serious diplomatic incident. Moscow sent a protest note to the Quai d'Orsay (French Foreign ministry -- A.K.) demanding that the pilot be punished and warning that the next time the MIG's would be ordered to shoot. The Air France leadership was forced to take away the pilot's licence. We could not publicize all the circumstances of the incident in order to justify his conduct, otherwise the scandal would have been even worse. We were afraid of complications for our work among the pilots. After all, the operations were secret and we had to keep quiet.

"Despite this severe blow, other pilots continued on similar dangerous missions, which put the passengers in great danger. Concealed cameras photographed Soviet territory. The pilots also installed on board Caravelles flying from Paris air filters which made it possible to study the atmosphere so as to detect nuclear explosions at a distance.... After each return to Paris, the filters, packaged and sealed, were delivered by American military aircraft to a special laboratory in the FRG."

Thus the French special service participated actively in the CIA's dirty, dangerous operations. The admissions of the former counterintelligence chief speak for themselves. This is a hard slap in the face for the windbags and hypocrites in the Paris press who would like to help Washington to "save face" on this occasion too. Only one thing can be added: If Air France pilots were forced to become American spies and play with the lives of hundreds of innocent people, then is it really any more difficult in our day for the CIA to use for the same purpose the South Koreans on the New York-Seoul route? As competent people in Paris write, they are all, to a man, military pilots.

NATO COUNTRIES TO SUSPEND AIR TRAFFIC WITH USSR

LD091023 Hamburg DPA in German 1002 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Bonn 9 Sep (DPA) -- The NATO states are to suspend their air traffic with the Soviet Union for 2 weeks in mid-September in protest at the downing of the South Korean airliner. This was announced by Bonn government spokesman Juergen Sudhoff today anticipating [the results of] the consultations by the allies in Brussels which are still in progress.

Suedhoff spoke of a "political signal" which the Western allies wanted to set for the Soviet Union. There could be no question of a boycott or sanctions.

The Western allies expect the Soviet Union to cooperate constructively at the forthcoming meeting of the International Civil Aviation Organization [ICAO] and to seek regulations designed to prevent further incidents of this kind in the future.

Sudhoff said that the timing of the suspension of air traffic with the Soviet Union was chosen to coincide with a meeting of the ICAO's Special Council. He said that the Western powers are pressing for agreements for international aviation which would prohibit a repetition of the shooting down "once and for all."

The NATO partners, who are still working today in Brussels on the written formulation of their measures against the Soviet Union, want to avoid a hardening of the situation. They are counting on the Soviet Union's being reasonable and accepting the offer for cooperation in the ICAO.

Asked whether Moscow could interrupt air traffic with the Western states as a countermeasure, Sudhoff replied with the remark that after all it was the Soviet Union that had shot down the civil aircraft.

Greece and France have stated that they are not joining in the suspension of air traffic with the Soviet Union. It was still unclear at noon today whether or not Denmark and Turkey would join in.

FRG, GREECE REJECT PROPOSED ANTI-USSR MEASURES

LD082145 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2010 GMT 8 Sep 83

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Georgiy Alekseyev]

[Text] To judge by dispatches from the news agencies, the intentions of Washington, which has unfolded unbridled anti-Soviet propaganda in connection with the incident of the South Korean plane, to carry out together with its partners some sort of sanctions against the Soviet Union have misfired. Thus, according to a report from REUTER, Foreign Minister Genscher during his meeting in Madrid with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz rejected the idea of joint sanctions against the USSR. As is assumed in diplomatic circles, Genscher's statement reflects the attitude of the West European countries.

The UPI agency reports from Athens, citing the Greek press, that the Papandreou socialist government has blocked a joint resolution of the EEC, imposed not without pressure from Washington, condemning the legal act of the Soviet Union, which defended its air borders. There is a conference now in progress in the Greek capital within the framework of preparing for the meeting of Common Market foreign ministers to be held next week. Greece, it is reported, has also refused to summon the Soviet ambassador on behalf of the European Community and to demand from him an explanation over the incident of the South Korean plane.

WESTERN MEDIA CITED ON KOREAN AIRLINER INCIDENT

LD081703 Moscow TASS in English 1413 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 8 TASS -- Despite Washington's efforts to justify its provocation with the violation of the USSR's state borders using a dishonest juggling with the facts, false versions and anti-Soviet insinuations, the secret inevitably becomes obvious. The logic of facts is stronger than lies. Ever new evidence emerges exposing the unscrupulous and dangerous game of the Washington administration with the life of people, which it is trying to use for dirty political ends.

Washington's version of the incident involving a South Korean plane which penetrated deep inside the Soviet airspace is subjected to criticism by many competent experts and mass media bodies in the United States itself.

Many questions remain unanswered in the South Korean plane incident, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes editorially: Why civilian planes are used by the United States to gather military intelligence? How could it happen that the South Korean airliner flew for so long over Soviet territory, and the United States did not adopt any measures to inform the crew about it? Why did the plane deviate so much from its course?

The weekly TIME stressed that according to specialists the possibility of the fault of the entire power supply system and consequently of the navigational systems, the radio set and navigation lights is practically ruled out. As to the crew, the commander of the "Boeing" had the experience of the flights of many years on these routes, knew them in the minutest details. Having, just as the second pilot, a lengthy experience of the service in the South-Korean Air Force, he was well aware of what consequences the overflight of Soviet secret defensive facilities entails.

In the light of all these facts many observers drew the conclusion that the answer to the question as to how this plane deviated by nearly 500 kilometres from its route and flew for a long time in the Soviet air space can be furnished only by the White House which sanctioned this criminal action.

M. Evans, well-known military writer of the British newspaper DAILY EXPRESS, analyses in detail the U.S. spying activity close to the USSR's eastern regions. He draws special attention to the fact that the American spy plane RC-135 was in direct proximity to the South Korean Boeing 747 during the latter's violation of the USSR's state border.

The American plane, he writes, was hiding behind the South Korean airliner. All this raises a bit the shroud of mystery over the striking spying game near the USSR's air borders. If not for the South Korean plane incident, the United States would have never admitted that the RC-135, a Boeing specially re-equipped and stuffed with electronic intelligence equipment, was in the same region. The United States does not admit that its strategic intelligence aircraft deliberately intrude into the Soviet airspace to gather data about the Soviet anti-aircraft defence and check its readiness, and conduct spying in the air corridors set aside for civil aviation flights. According to latest estimates, the United States has 17 RC-135 planes, and some of them operate from British territory as well.

The fact that this is not the first time that planes of the South Korean airline "go astray" and approach sensitive regions of Sakhalin and Kamchatka, speaks for itself, writes the Madrid newspaper PUEBLO. The newspaper quotes experts as saying that international law regards as legitimate defensive actions against planes or ships which do not obey the orders by interceptor services of the country in whose territory the violation occurred. From the juridical viewpoint, the newspaper stresses, the Soviet side's actions were irreproachable.

The Greek newspaper RIZOS TIS DEVTERAS published a commentary entitled "Dirty Mission" on the incident with the South Korean plane's intrusion into the Soviet airspace. "Passengers on board the Boeing 747," it writes, "were U.S. hostages in the spying operation code-named death."

CSCE MEETING, KAL AIRCRAFT INCIDENT RELATED

LD082032 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 8 Sep 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Lev Novikov]

[Text] Greetings, Comrades. The work of the final stage of the Madrid meeting is in the center of world attention. The mass information media of the whole world note that in their speeches the ministers unanimously point out the great significance of the results that have been achieved at the meeting. This has also been reflected in the final document. The world press, television and radio expound in detail and comment on the speech made by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, USSR foreign minister, who stressed the positive significnace of the Madrid meeting for the cause of peace and security of the peoples of Europe.

The head of Soviet diplomacy, the French HUMANITE notes, at the same time condemned the attempts made by the United States to make use of the incident with the South Korean aircraft which had intruded into the USSR's air space for attacks on the socialist system. HUMANITE singles out Comrade Gromyko's words that whoever had recourse to such a provocation should know that they would carry all responsibility for this.

On the eve of the Madrid meeting the Soviet Government gave a detailed explanation of why the U.S. leaders, including and in the first place, President Reagan, have unleashed a malicious and hostile anti-Soviet campaign in this connection. They wish to drown in a muddy wave of lies and slander the solution of acute international problems concerning the fate of the peoples and to free their hands to exacerbate confrontation with the USSR.

It has been irrefutably proven that the flight of the South Korean liner was a reconnaissance one. The aircraft was crammed with the appropriate apparatus. Moreover, it was virtually accompanied by a U.S. RC-135 military aircraft; and according to certain sources there were even two such aircraft.

The White House was well-informed about all of this but stubbornly kept silent about facts which were disadvantageous to it. It has also been proved that the US and Japanese special services were following the aircraft's flight, knew its route and degree of deviation from its course exactly. But they kept quiet about this. But it was within their capability of correcting the course of the Boeing's flight and to help it to return to the international route.

Finally, the Soviet interceptor pilots could not have acted otherwise because over a period of 2 hours they undertook measures to make the aircraft land. It was given signals with tracer bullets and by other means used in such cases. But it did not respond in any way to all the signals and thus refused help. And all the more so since according to U.S. operators working at radar stations the Boeing 747 and the RC-135 military reconnaissance aircraft look identical on the screens. Thus it is perfectly clear that this was a preplanned provocation against the Soviet Union and the cause of peace.

I would like to acquaint you, comrades, with well founded suppositions of some respectable Western specialists who do not exclude the possibility of a planned subversive action. Thus, technical experts of the Japanese air company Japan Airlines consider it impossible even to imagine that all three inertial navigation instruments on board the Boeing could have gone out of order. And they ask the logical question -- was some electronic part of the navigational apparatus changed -- so unimaginable, in their opinion, was this flight by the South Korean aircraft. The Japanese newspaper AKAHATA writes about this. The world would not be surprised if this terrible version is confirmed.

But who would have recourse to such a subversive act: only someone who had a very, very strong interest in this. There has already been talk of what benefits the U.S. politicians are trying to extract from their own provocation. In particular, here is what is written about this by the Egyptian paper MAY: This incident took place at an extremely delicate moment when signs had appeared of an improvement of relations between the United States and the USSR, when Moscow had put forward new proposals to make progress at the Geneva talks.

And this, let us note, does not coincide with Ronald Reagan's credo which he had, himself, announced many times -- peace on the basis of strength.

I would like to turn your attention to yet another circumstance which seems to me to be very eloquent. The UPI agency points attention to the fact that the Western leaders count on using this incident to overcome the political obstacles which hinder the further stepping up of their armed forces.

It has become known that the United States has already made use of the incident by moving to Japan several reconnaissance aircraft and possibly will accelerate the deployment of two squadrons of F-16 fighter-bombers on the Misawa U.S. Air Base. That is the real state of affairs behind the incident which was played out in the Sea of Japan at the evil will of those whose plans do not include peace and calm on earth.

Let us refer once again to the words of Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, the USSR foreign minister, which he uttered to the delegates of the Madrid meeting. There is no doubt, he said, that those who now accept falsehood as truth will, in the end, come to understand the aims of this major provocation which is being used by its organizers in the interests of their militaristic policy and for whipping up military psychosis.

SOVIET LEGAL EXPERT ON KAL INCIDENT, SANCTIONS

PM090938 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by G. Tunkin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of the Soviet Association of International Law: "An Illegal Act"]

[Text] The United States is whipping up international tension, making use for this purpose of the incident involving the South Korean Boeing 747 plane. The latest "contribution" to the anti-Soviet campaign it is fanning was made by the U.S. President in his speech on American television on 5 September. Distorting the facts, he went so far as to allege that there is no justification -- not even legal justification -- for the Soviet side's actions in this incident.

It is statements and slogans like that, and not the Soviet side's actions, which have "no legal justification." The facts about what happened indicate that a carefully planned, flagrant violation of a sovereign state's air space took place. All the behavior of the intruder plane, including flying with navigation lights extinguished, failing to maintain contact with ground control and air defense aircraft, and refusing to submit to lawful demands to land on Soviet territory, was contrary to the international and national procedures which apply in the event of an unauthorized flight into foreign territory by an aircraft.

Under the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation, the states party to the convention pledged not to use civil aviation for any purposes incompatible with the aims of the convention. In violation of this principle, the organizers of the Boeing 747's provocative flight plotted its course over strategically important regions of the Soviet Union and were prepared to use a civil aircraft to carry out a major intelligence operation. In so doing they knowingly endangered the lives of the plane's passengers. In this case it is possible to speak of a flagrant violation of human rights by the organizers of the provocation.

The Soviet side's actions are strictly in accordance with the norms of the Chicago convention and Soviet legislation, in particular the USSR Air Code and the Law on the USSR State Border. In this case the Soviet Union correctly exercised its rights and duties under international treaties by the legitimate means at its disposal. The actions of those who sent the South Korean plane into the USSR's air space and are now imposing so-called "sanctions" on the USSR are contrary to international law. Yet sanctions under international law are imposed as coercive measures only in response to violations of international law. There is no evidence that in this instance the Soviet Union violated a single norm of international law. On the contrary, the U.S. actions are a violation of international law.

This incident is an integral part of U.S. foreign policy, which is contrary to the basic norms of present-day international law. The main commitment of states enshrined in the UN Charter is the commitment to live in peace with one another, as good neighbors. This requires first and foremost strict observance of the principles of respect for states' sovereignty, noninterference in their internal affairs, and the inviolability of their borders.

As the facts indicate, the purpose of this incident was an act of reconnaissance, and if that was cut short, the aim was to turn it into a large-scale political provocation directed against the Soviet Union, in order to still further exacerbate the international situation, make it easier to sabotage the Geneva talks, and speed up the deployment of American missiles in Europe.

Thus it is obvious that the United States falsifies the facts and distorts international legal norms. As the Soviet Government statement notes, all the responsibility for the tragedy which occurred rests wholly with the U.S. leaders.

INTERNATIONAL LAW SUPPORT CITED FOR KAL INCIDENT

PM081227 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Sep 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "States' Sovereign Right"]

[Text] The South Korean Boeing 747's deliberate violation of USSR airspace is described by objective observers as a carefully planned act of provocation against the USSR. The actions of the violating aircraft and the U.S. special services behind it are in flagrant contradiction with elementary norms of international and Soviet law.

Commenting on the international law aspects of this incident, Yu. N. Maleyev, chief of the State Scientific Research Institute of Civil Aviation, Air Law Department, told a TASS correspondent:

"Under the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation, there can be no air traffic to or across the territory of a state except with special authorization or other permission from the state in question. In this instance no one had asked the Soviets.

The suggestion that this was an accidental deviation from an international air route by some scheduled foreign aircraft was also ruled out in practice since the route in question passes hundreds of kilometers from the USSR's borders, over the open sea. Aircraft of this type are equipped with the most modern navigation apparatus, supplied in duplicate and making it possible, if the main systems fail, to use emergency systems.

"The pilots of the violating aircraft must have know that the aircraft was substantially off course, had violated the rules for flights over the open sea contained in the appendix to the Chicago Convention, and was in the airspace of another state. All the more so since it was a question of a region closed to flights. Under the Convention every state may establish zones closed to flights over its territory and demand that any violating aircraft make the speediest landing at an indicated spot. Kamchatka, Sakhalin, and the Kurile Islands are designated out-of-bounds zones on all air navigation charts. The commitments of the Chicago Convention signatory states include taking steps to ensure that every aircraft overflying their territory observes the flight regulations existing in a specific region.

"The actions of the Soviet air traffic control services and air defense aircraft," the scholar noted, "were fully in accordance with the norms of international law defined by this convention."

Assessing the incident from the viewpoint of Soviet law, G.D. Golubov, administration chief and collegium member of the USSR Ministry of Justice, noted:

"Under the USSR Airlines Code and the law on the USSR state border, aircraft which cross the border without appropriate authorization from competent Soviet organs, or which commit other violations of the rules for flying across the border, are violating the USSR state border and can be compelled to land if they fail to obey the demands of the flight control organs. This code and this law, drafted in accordance with the norms of international law, have been published and are widely known to other countries, and the Soviet state adheres strictly to them. The USSR border troops must preempt and prevent the crossing of the state border by persons or forms of transport outside the checkpoints or by illegal means, and must detect and apprehend violators.

"The specific regulations for such cases are also available to all the world's airlines -- they are published in the Anthology of USSR Air Navigaion Information (USSR AIP). In particular, under the USSR AIP a foreign aircraft which violates the rules for overflying USSR territory may be intercepted by air defense aircraft and, if they see fit, forced to land at any airfield.

"The steps taken in this respect were all the more justified in that the aircraft, which was flying with its navigation lights extinguished and which failed to enter into communication, was very similar in outline to the U.S. RC-135 spy aircraft.

"The actions of the Soviet air traffic control services and air defense aircraft are thus fully in accordance with the norms of international and Soviet law."

'CIA BRIGANDAGE' CAUSED CUBAN AIRLINER CRASH

LD081817 Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 8 TASS -- TASS commentator Nikolay Chigir writes:

A few minutes after a Cubana de Aviacion airliner took off from the airport on Barbados Island its pilot radioed that an explosion took place aboard the plane. The airliner crashed in the Caribbean Sea within nine kilometres of the shore. None of the 73 persons on board, including crew members, survived. The inquiry held showed that the disaster took place as a result of a carefully planned act of sabotage staged by agents of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The men who planted a C-4 explosive device in the plane (this device is to be found only in the arsenals of the U.S. Army and its intelligence services) admitted that they were working for the CIA.

This heinous crime is only one of an unending series of actions of international brigandage and terrorism, actions committed by the U.S. espionage and subversion agency for about forty years now. These actions are described in detail in a new book, "If the Mask Is Torn Down", just published in Moscow. Its author, Fedor Sergeyev, using numerous documents and facts, shows the role of the CIA as one of the main instruments of Washington's interventionist foreign policy.

Conspiracies against governments undesirable to the USA, the organization of armed aggressions against independent states, ruthless suppression of national liberation movements in different countries, attempts on the lives of foreign statemen, international provocations and espionage in dirtiest forms -- are far from a complete list of the CIA's spheres of operation. It is stressed in the book that the CIA is an integral part of the mechanism of state in the USA.

The author dwells in detail on the events which strikingly revealed the criminal methods and means used by the Central Intelligence Agency based in Langley. He mentions specifically the military conspiracy of 1953 in Iran, which was staged by the CIA and which resulted in the overthrow of the democratic government of Mosaddeq, the overthrow of the democratic government of Arbens in Guatemala in 1954, armed interventions in Cuba in 1961 and in the Dominican Republic in 1965, the short work made of the Popular Unity Government in Chile and the establishment of a fascist dictatorship in that country.

At present the CIA, doing the bidding of the Washington leadership and personally President Reagan, is operating on a still larger scale and in different regions of the world. In Central America, for instance, the CIA is preparing a large-scale armed invasion of Nicaragua so as to overthrow its Sandinist government, and directs punitive operations against the Salvadoran people, of whom over 40,000 have already been killed.

The book shows most convincingly that the CIA's activities are spearheaded primarily against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and that it is not averse to using any means and methods to achieve its ends. The author lays accent on the CIA's espionage activities against the Soviet Union with the help of air reconnaissance and shows the unseemly role played by the Washington administration with the knowledge of which and on its instruction the CIA carried out in May 1960 an operation to send a Lockheed U-2 spy plane to the Soviet Union. As is known, this operation failed miserably.

The book "If The Mask Is Torn Down" is a fresh reminder of the serious danger the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, one of the most criminal organizations of our time, represents to the cause of world peace.

U.S. TREATS AGREEMENTS AS 'SCRAPS OF PAPER'

LD052143 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 3 Sep 83

["Moscow Viewpoint" program, contributed by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] In Moscow recently, he writes, I talked with an American journalist whom I had not seen for more than a year. He asked me if it was true that Soviet leaders thought the Reagan administration impossible to get along with and therefore had decided to freeze Soviet-American relations until next year's elections at the earliest. I thought the assertion pointless, writes Valentin Zorin; indeed, how possibly can the government of one great power at this time in history refuse to deal with the government of another great power? It's another matter that it's extremely difficult to maintain normal contacts with the present administration in Washington, much more difficult than at any other time for years.

Things would seem to be absolutely simple. There can be no relations between two nations when one of them doesn't consider it necessary to honor its obligations to the other side, though these obligations are undersigned by its official representatives. Observing treaties is a cornerstone of all international relations. Speaking about the Reagan administration's most typical features, I would describe one as the remarkable ease and irresponsibility with which it treats American official obligations. It appears that no other administration for years has been so grossly lacking in serious approach to United States international commitments as the Reagan administration. The President himself demonstrated this attitude to international treaties when in his speech in West Point he called them scraps of paper. I wish the matter were confined to rhetoric only, but it is not. There are many examples, of which I'll give just a few.

In May 1972, I happened to be present at the signing of several major agreements between our two countries, writes Valentin Zorin. They were agreements for cooperation in exploring and using outer space for peaceful purposes, for cooperation in science and technology, for the peaceful uses of atomic energy, and for sea and air communications. Soviet foreign trade organizations and American corporations signed quite a few mutually beneficial trade agreements. Now what has remained of all this? Almost nothing. The Reagan administration with unmatched ease has given up dozens of commitments assumed by its predecessors, and it has done so without giving any serious argument, showing truly inappropriate inconsistency. Some time ago, the White House thought it a very good idea to impose a grain embargo on the Soviet Union and it went ahead. Now, the idea has proved to cause the Reagan government economic and political losses and (?it's) prepared to forget all the arguments it put forward just a short while ago in favor of such sanctions.

Perhaps this is what the White House has in mind when, possessed of frankness, it stigmatizes international agreements as scraps of paper. The problems of international trust, or more precisely, the question of whether one should trust the word and signature of Washington representatives, is not a question of one's attitude to some American politician or other. This is a problem basic to the development of inter-state relations between our two countries. In this question, there must be no room for subjective thinking, emotions, or shortlived political calculations.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS' USSR VISIT SUMMED UP

PM061403 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "On a Canadian Parliamentary Delegation's Visit to the USSR"]

[Text] A Canadian parliamentary delegation headed by Jeanne Sauve, speaker of the House of Commons, visited the Soviet Union 22 August-1 September on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The delegation was received by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who told the Canadian parliamentarians about the results of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the 8th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation. He drew the guests' attention to the USSR Supreme Soviet resolution "On the International Situation and the Soviet Union's Foreign Policy." Soviet foreign policy initiatives directed at curbing the arms race, averting the threat of nuclear war, strengthening detente, and expanding peaceful mutually advantageous cooperation among all states were elucidated.

During the delegation's stay in Moscow meetings and talks were held with V.P. Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, and the chairman and members of standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers. Delegation head J. Sauve had a meeting with G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

The Soviet and Canadian parliamentarians briefed each other on the work of the parliaments of the USSR and Canada and exchanged opinions on topical international problems and a number of questions pertaining to bilateral Soviet-Canadian relations.

The USSR Supreme Soviet and Canadian Parliament deputies expressed deep concern at the growing tension in the world and reaffirmed their readiness to continue and step up political dialogue and to pool the efforts of all states and public forces with the aim of maintaining and strengthening detente and peace and achieving speedy progress in the sphere of disarmament.

During the conversations stress was placed on the need for active cooperation of all interested states in removing the hotbeds of conflict and tension which exist in different parts of the world. A coincidence of views that crisis situations must be overcome exclusively through negotiations was revealed.

During the discussion of a number of questions pertaining to bilateral Soviet-Canadian relations mutual satisfaction was expressed at their ongoing development on the basis of equality, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, and consideration for each other's interests. Both sides' readiness to promote the expansion of parliamentary exchanges and other contacts in the political sphere and also the deepening of cooperation in the economy and trade and of ties in the sphere of science, education, and culture was emphasized.

The Canadian parliamentarians visited Moscow, Leningrad, Tashkent, Bukhara, and Samarkand, acquainted themselves with the work of organs of state power, visited industrial and agricultural enterprises, and saw historical and cultural monuments and other sights.

The Canadian parliamentary delegation expressed gratitude for the hospitality and the warm and friendly welcome that it was accorded in the Soviet Union.

GROMYKO TALKS WITH INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD072332 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, has had talks here in Moscow with the Indian foreign minister, Narasimha Rao. The talks have aroused interest to the world public. More from our observer, Yevgeniy Nikolayev, and this is what he writes: The two ministers discussed a wide range of issues, including the ones connected with the forthcoming 38th United Nations General Assembly session. The most characteristic feature of that political dialogue was the atmosphere of peace and mutual understanding in which it proceeded.

The cooperation between them embodies today the interaction of the two influential forces of our time, the world of socialism and the Nonaligned Movement.

The Soviet Union and India see eye to eye on the most pressing issue of the day, that is, the need to remove the threat of nuclear war and halt a new, most dangerous spiral of the nuclear arms race. It is the imperialist circles that are responsible for the creation of the war danger. The Washington administration has adopted a course for an unprecedented nuclear arms buildup, planning to deploy nuclear arms in Europe, Asia, and other regions of the world.

During the talks with his Indian counterpart, the Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, spoke in detail about the latest Soviet peace initiative designed to help slow down the arms race.

The new Soviet proposals, if accepted, would allow to embark on the process of lowering the level of nuclear confrontation, and not only in Europe. The Soviet Union has expressed its readiness on many occasions to resume Soviet-American talks on limiting the military presence of powers in the Indian Ocean area. These talks were unilaterally interrupted by the United States in 1978.

The Soviet Union stands for spreading confidence-building measures on to the Far East and the vast areas of the world ocean.

On the whole, Soviet-Indian negotiations were fresh confirmation of the fact that the Soviet Union and India stand together on the issue of containing the arms race and halting the outside interference in the domestic affairs of various countries. The two states favored the solution of various conflicts by political means and work toward the closure of the hotbeds of tension. They placed their high international prestige to the service of peace.

AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES MOSCOW FOR KABUL

LD071132 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 7 TASS -- Shah Mohammad Dost, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and foreign affairs minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, left Moscow for Kabul today en route from Geneva where he headed the Afghan delegation at the International Conference on the Question of Palestine.

USSR SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO SRV LEADERS

Greetings on National Day

PM021021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, Comrade Truong Cinh, chairman of the SRV Council of State, Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers, and all Soviet people send you, the CPV, the SRV Council of State, National Assembly, and Council of Ministers, and the communists and all working people of fraternal Vietnam the most cordial congratulations on the SRV's national holiday.

In the past 38 years the Vietnamese people, under the leadership of their militant vanguard -- the CPV, created and reared by that outstanding revolutionary and internationalist Ho Chi Minh -- have travelled a glorious path of struggle, labor and victories. Defending the freedom, independence, and national sovereignty of their motherland against the encroachments of the forces of imperialism and hegemonism, the heroic sons and daughters of Vietnam have convincingly proven that it is impossible to break a people who have clearly realized the goals of the struggle, who are led by a party armed with the all-conquering teaching of Marxism-Leninism.

Soviet people sincerely rejoice in the Vietnamese working people's achievements in building the foundations of the material and technical base of socialism, developing their economy and culture, strengthening the country's defense capability, and improving the people's living standard.

Vietnam makes an important contribution to the joint struggle of the fraternal parties and countries for peace and the peoples' security and against the threat of war. The consistent course toward turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation consistently steered by the SRV in close cooperation with the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea has become an effective factor of international life.

Soviet-Vietnamese ties are becoming increasingly broad and multifaceted with every passing year and the effectiveness of our cooperation is being enhanced. The collaboration between our parties and peoples in resolving tasks of socialist and communist building and in the struggle for peace and social progress are becoming increasingly close.

Celebrating together with the Vietnamese people the 38th anniversary of the first worker and peasant state in Southeast Asia, Soviet people express their determination to continue to strengthen fraternal Soviet-Vietnamese relations which are steadily developing in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, on the basis of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the SRV, whose fifth anniversary we will celebrate this year.

We wish you, dear comrades, and all Vietnamese people new successes in fulfilling the decisions of the Fifth CPV Congress aimed at the country's further headway on the path of socialist building.

May the indestructible friendship, fraternal solidarity, and all-around cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples develop and strengthen!

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers

Ustinov Cables Counterpart

PM021421 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade Van Tien Dung, SRV minister of national defense

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the national holiday -- the Day of the Proclamation of the Republic -- I send to you and to all servicemen of the Vietnamese People's Army on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf fraternal combat greetings and most cordial congratulations.

The proclamation of the republic meant a radical change in the Vietnamese people's fortunes, it opened the new, socialist era in their history, and it served as an inspiring example for other peoples in Southeast Asia.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party, Vietnam's working people and the servicemen of the Vietnamese People's Army have upheld the freedom, independence, and unity of their motherland in a prolonged armed struggle against the colonialists and the imperialist aggressors. The SRV now occupies a worthy place among the fraternal socialist countries and makes a substantial contribution to consolidating socialism's positions and strengthening peace in Southeast Asia. Soviet servicemen warmly welcome the Vietnamese people's successes in translating the decisions of the fifth CPV Congress into reality and wish their Vietnamese comrades in arms further successes in strengthening the SRV's defense capability.

With communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

LAOS' KAYSON PHOMVIHAN ARRIVES FOR USSR VACATION

LD052221 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 5 Sep 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, Kayson Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Republic's Council of Ministers, arrived in the USSR today for a vacation.

NURIYEV RECEIVES HUNGARIAN COUNTERPART 7 SEP

PM081332 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation"]

[Text] On 7 September Z. N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received J. Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, at the latter's request. During the meeting questions relating to cooperation in the agro-industrial complex sphere were discussed.

SOVIET, HUNGARIAN TU BODY LEADERS MEET IN MOSCOW

PM081423 Moscow TRUD in Russian 8 Sep 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Visit"]

[Text] S. Gaspar, secretary general of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council [SZOT] was in Moscow 7 September at the invitation of the AUCCTU. He was received by AUCCTU Chairman S. A. Shalayev. During a conversation held in a warm and comradely atmosphere, there was an exchange of information on topical questions of the Soviet and Hungarian trade unions' activity, and problems of the international trade union movement were examined. Taking part in the conversation were: V.I. Prokhorov, deputy chairman of the AUCCTU; K. Yu. Matskyavichyus and A.M. Subbotin, AUCCTU secretaries; other AUCCTU executives; and also K. Szlovatsik, director of the SZOT International Relations Department.

IZVESTIYA'S NEW CORRESPONDENT WRITES FROM WARSAW

PM081425 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent L. Toporkov: "Warsaw Meetings" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] IZVESTIYA's new correspondent Leonid Toporkov has started work in Poland. Today we publish his first reportage.

Warsaw -- The social situation in the country is becoming calmer. The imposition of martial law on 13 December 1981 struck a mighty blow against the counterrevolutionary plans of antisocialist forces, which were already openly striving for power. The increasingly apparent isolation of the extremist underground, the strengthening of the authorities' prestige among the masses, a clear trend toward economic stabilization -- these are the features of today.

The ranks of the "conspirators" have thinned perceptibly. The counterrevolution's attempt to organize "protest action" in the form of a slowdown was thwarted. The crowds of Western correspondents who arrived in Gdansk, which was meant to "set an example" as it did 3 years ago, were left deeply disappointed.

But can it be said that the danger is entirely over? Of course not. The antisocialist forces have not laid down their arms, though they have now chosen different tactics -- they now do their dirty tricks on the sly and spread rumors. Handwritten notices in the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee-Workers Defense Committee] style pasted up on walls, foul scribbles on the walls of pedestrian subways -- these too are their handiwork. Not taking the risk of coming out in public, least of all in workers' collectives, they use the churches for their vile purposes.

Here is a sketch drawn from life. It is evening and I am walking along Krakowskie Przedmiescie Street. I hear choral singing from somewhere on the right, where a crowd of idlers is standing. I go into a churchyard. On the asphalt is a cross made of gladioli, around it are handwritten pamphlets with anonymous, provocative content signed "Solidarity," and lamps are burning. Here the "singers" have installed themselves, practicing not religious hymns, but nationalist marches from the time of Pilsudski...

The very graphic word "Reaganopole" has recently been coined in Poland. That is what they call people whose efforts are aimed not at ensuring the motherland's good, but at securing other people's interests. Take the notorious Pan, Walesa, who has recently stepped up his activities considerably. Recently this "electrician from Gdansk" spoke out in favor of Reagan's sanctions against Poland not being lifted. But unpatriotic attacks are meeting with an increasingly resolute rebuff from the working people. "Hostility toward socialism inevitably leads to disregard for national interests" -- that is the quintessence of the workers' answers to TRYBUNA LUDU's question as to how they regard the subversive acts of internal and foreign reaction.

People can see how much the PZPR is now doing to restore its ties with the masses. Thanks to the growing labor activeness in workers' collectives and the support from the USSR and the other socialist countries, Poland is putting the economic situation to rights and gradually overcoming difficulties. In all spheres of life -- though with different degrees of intensity -- the stabilization process is underway. "The aims for the coming years are already known," Comrade W. Jaruzelski said in July 1983 in the Polish Sejm. "They are defined by the 3-year national economic plan adopted by the Sejm. This is a plan for emerging from the crisis, achieving economic equilibrium, and creating the foundations for future development."

Social tranquillity, hopes for a tomorrow which will make the working person's life easier, disciplined, productive labor for the sake of that tomorrow, the return of a good mood among people. That is what we discussed at the capital's M. Nowotko plant. The plant is located in Wola district -- that same "Red Wola" which is widely famed for its glorious revolutionary traditions and is an example of close economic and technical cooperation with the Soviet land. The plant was built more than 30 years ago on the basis of Soviet plans and with the help of Soviet specialists. It produces diesel engines and generators which are well known in the Siberian oil extraction regions, Uzbekistan, the Orenburg region, the Transcaucasian republics, the Komi ASSR, Stavropol Kray, and the Poltava Region.

"Our enterprise and its Siedlce branch are working smoothly. Stanislaw Pacholczyk, secretary of the plant's party committee, says. "We have a big party organization -- 760 people -- and every sixth worker at the plant is in the PZPR. The party's influence on everything is very noticeable. A trade union is in operation, it already has 1,100 people. Our plant had a Solidarity organization at one time, which concerned itself not with the collective's day-to-day concerns, but with politicizing and demagoguery. Solidarity's principle was: 'The worse things are, the better.' But we did not let it have its way in our plant, we responded firmly to blackmail and threats. That is why there was no particular fall in production. And Reagan's sacntions had no perceptible effect either. Our production is not based on Western technology. The Nowotko plant people have seen from their own experience what fraternal collaboration means in practice. We have established efficient ties with the USSR, Czechoslovakia, and other community countries. The situation in the shops is calm now, but high vigilance is still the rule for communists."

We walked around the plant. In the machine shop, probably the biggest, I met polisher Stanislaw (Bereda). He is in his forties. A thin, pleasant, intelligent face. After graduating from vocational school, Stanislaw came to the plant 22 years ago. He has been in the party for more than 16 years.

"All kinds of things have happened," Stanislaw told me. "For instance, sending people to Coventry -- some people decided not to talk to party members or take any notice of them. Some people tried to pick fights, but we soon put them in their place. But, for us communists, the most vivid agitation work was and is to set an example in work. In everyday life. We use this form of agitation every day. The most important thing is to work well. Only by joint, harmonious work will we finally overcome the consequences of the crisis and move forward."

I had another interesting meeting in the assembly shop -- with Stefan Sikorski, its chief, the chairman of the plant's branch of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society. Memories of a recent 7-month stay in the Tyumen north, where he represented his plant, are still fresh in his mind. The Siberian oilmen speak well of the M. Nowotko plant's engines.

"The mood?" Sikorski echoed. "Not like the recent past -- much better. The most important thing is to get on with the job! Our common prosperity depends on this."

SED'S HONECKER RECEIVES MARSHAL KULIKOV

LD081153 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR Council of State, has received marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, who is in Berlin.

An exchange of views was held on matters of the present military-political situation, the further deepening of cooperation between the armies of the Warsaw Pact member states and the raising of their fighting strength and combat readiness.

The meeting was held in a cordial fraternal atmosphere.

HUSAK MEETS WITH WARSAW PACT'S KULIKOV, GRIBKOV

For a Prague radio report on the 8 September meeting in Prague between Gustav Husak, CSSR party and state leader, and USSR Warsaw Pact leaders, Marshal Viktor Kulikov and General Anatoliy Gribkov, see the Czechoslovakia section of the 9 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

GROMYKO ARRIVES IN PARIS, MET BY CHEYSSON

LD091009 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Paris September 9 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, arrived here today on a working visit at the invitation of the French Government.

At the airport he was welcomed by the French Minister for External Relations Claude Cheysson and other officials. The welcoming party included the USSR Ambassador in France Yuliy Vorontsov.

BRITISH, U.S. DEFENSE OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS

LD081906 Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Washington September 8 TASS -- The British Secretary of State for the Armed Forces John Stanley [title as received] and high-ranking representatives of the Pentagon are holding here talks to concert actions at the last stages of preparations for the deployment of American nuclear missiles in West Europe.

The British emissary also had a meeting with U.S. First Deputy Secretary for Defence Paul Thayer. He is also to meet the Pentagon's chief, Caspar Weinberger, when the latter returns from his tour of Central America.

As is known, Britain is one of the five West European countries where 572 American cruise missiles and Pershing-2 missiles with nuclear warheads are to be deployed under NATO's plans beginning with December this year.

According to the Pentagon's reports, during the visit of the British emissary the two sides are also to discuss questions relating to the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe. It is clear, however, that this is nothing more than a propaganda trick designed to create the impression that the United States and its NATO allies are "sincerely interested" in arms control.

What such "interestedness" is worth is shown by the fact that during his meetings at the Pentagon, John Stanley, UPI reports, is to discuss in detail the question of British purchases of American Trident nuclear missiles in order to increase Britain's nuclear potential.

U.S., GREEKS SIGN AGREEMENT ON MILITARY BASES

LD082207 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1928 GMT 8 Sep 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Lev Novikov]

[Text] In Athens today -- this is also one of the latest reports -- after protracted and complex talks, a Greek-American agreement was signed on the use of military bases on Greek territory by the United States.

It replaces the agreement concluded in 1953 and is to enter into force at the beginning of next year. The new agreement, concluded for a period of 5 years, envisages that 17 months after its expiry the United States will begin to evacuate its military bases in Greece.

NATO 'AUTUMN FORCE' EXERCISES 'MILITARISTIC SHOW'

LD082155 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 8 TASS -- A new militaristic show -- a series of "Autumn Force-83" exercises -- has been started by NATO in Western Europe. Press reports indicate that the exercises are held in a scale never witnessed before, the newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN writes.

These military games, which have begun in the territory of the FRG, will involve about 300,000 servicemen from 13 NATO countries. They will last until the middle of November and embrace a vast area from Norway to Turkey.

The exercises were preceded by a massive propaganda campaign, the purpose of which was to persuade the population of West European countries that NATO's military preparations are allegedly "defensive" in character. But against whom have the leaders of the aggressive bloc to "defend" themselves? Of course, against a "menace from the East."

The script of the exercises, being shriekingly advertised by bourgeois master slanderers, is centered on the idea of an inevitable "Soviet invasion." What is more, the NATO script writers are not only trying to scare the people in their countries by the non-existent "Soviet menance" but also to arrest the growth of an anti-missile movement in their countries, the commentary says.

But no lies, threats or militarist shows can stem the rising tide of public resistance in Western Europe to this adventurist policy.

FINNISH MILITARY OFFICIAL BEGINS USSR VISIT

PM081050 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Sep 83 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Official Visit"]

[Text] On 5 September Lieutenant General R. W. Stewen, chief of the Finnish Defense Forces' Main Headquarters General Staff, arrived in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

At the capital's Leningrad Station the visitor from Finland and his entourage were greeted by Army General V.I. Varennikov, first deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, and other Soviet generals and officers.

From the Finnish side Colonel Y. Honkanen, military attache at the Finnish Embassy in the USSR, was in the welcoming party.

On the same day Lt Gen R. W. Stewan laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

In the afternoon the Finnish guests visited the M.V. Frunze Military Academy, where they acquainted themselves with the organization of the training process.

That evening Lt Gen R. W. Steven left for a tour of the country.

U.S. SEEN INCREASING INVOLVEMENT IN LEBANON

'Necessary Measures'

LD081442 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Washington September 7 TASS -- The United States is preparing to further escalate its interference in the affairs of the Lebanese state and planning to send at least two more combat ships to Lebanese shores.

President Reagan, as reported by the CBS Television Company, is now studying plans of sending the "New Jersey" battleship into the region. The administration also intends to send there an atomic-powered aircraft carrier in addition to the "Eisenhower" which is already sailing off the Lebanese coast, the television company added.

All this is being presented as "necessary measures" supposedly taken with the aim of "ensuring the security" of the American Marines who have been sent to Lebanon under the false pretext of "maintaining peace" in that country. It is known, however, that the Marines have already switched to full-scale cambat actions of which the peaceful residents of the Lebanese capital are the victims.

The press estimates that a total of about 3,600 American servicemen are now also concentrated near the Lebanese shores. The sending of two more naval ships to the region will result in a drastic growth of the number of American servicemen. The contentions by the Reagan administration that it supposedly is not planning an "expansion of the size or functions" of the American troops in Lebanon appear as open lies against this background.

U.S. 'Vital Interests'

LD090717 Moscow TASS in English 0717 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Washington September 9 TASS -- President Reagan again said that the United States has vital interests in the Middle East and that the presence of U.S. Marines there proved that.

Reagan made a statement to this effect in a message to the commander of the Marine assault force. He maintained that the entire nation took pride in the actions of U.S. Marines who in actual fact are occupying a strategically important area of Lebanon under the guise of a multinational force and committing murders of civilians in that country.

Reagan made it plain that he intended to expand U.S. armed intervention in Lebanon and to send fresh reinforcements there.

Weapons 'Test Ground'

LD082006 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 8 Sep 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Lev Novikov]

[Text] The United States and France are expanding their military interference in the internal affairs of Lebanon. They are striving to turn it into a test ground for their weapons and to strengthen their military presence in the Near East.

Yesterday the U.S. naval vessels which are near the shores of Lebanon subjected the As-Shuf and 'Alayh mountain regions, where a Muslim population lives, to rocket and artillery firing. U.S. and French aircraft which are based on the aircraft carriers "Eisenhower" and "Foch" carried out low level reconnaissance flights over Beirut, its suburbs, and mountain regions of Lebanon.

Today U.S. ships again shelled a number of mountain regions of Lebanon. Rowe, a representative of the U.S. Marines cynically stated about this, "We struck a blow at the planned target."

FRENCH MILITARY INVOLVEMENT IN LEBANON ASSAILED

LD082103 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] The situation in Lebanon is becoming increasingly tense. It is reported that French military aircraft have bombed a number of areas in this Arab country which are populated by Muslims. The aircraft which took part in the bombing raids are based on the French aircraft carrier "Foch" which approached the Lebanese coast accompanied by another two naval vessels. Here Igor Surguchev is at the microphone with our news commentary:

And so, following in the footsteps of the United States, France too is getting directly involved in the conflict in Lebanon. The French Armed Forces have become direct accomplices in the crimes being perpetrated by the forces of imperialism and aggression in the land of long-suffering Lebanon. In effect, now, not only American and Israeli arms but French arms are also pointed at the Lebanese. The scale of imperialist interference in Lebanon is growing. At least 1,200 U.S. soldiers are deployed in Beirut as part of the so-called multinational force. A powerful grouping of U.S. landing vessels have been brought up to the Lebanese coast. Another 2,000 or so Marines are on board these vessels. The French and American contingents of the multinational force, having thrown off their peace-keeping mask, are practically waging war against the people of Lebanon acting in the role of accomplices of the Israeli aggressors. Paris, just like Washington, has embarked on carrying out armed interference in Lebanese affairs.

The death of French servicemen was used as pretext for this. However it is indicative that the American and French military strike out precisely against areas populated by Muslims in Lebanon, although it is far from established whose arms killed several American and French soldiers. There is no wish exhibited either across the Atlantic or on the banks of the Seine to look into this question. The reason is clearly that the Reagan administration and the Mitterrand government are trying to solve a joint task by military means: the task of crushing the resistance of Lebanese national-patriotic forces by foreign military presence or, if the question is looked at in a broader context, it is the plan to turn Lebanon into an American-Israeli protectorate.

Now the link between the Western imperialist powers with the Israeli occupiers and the reactionary right-wing Christian circles in Lebanon is particularly manifest as it takes the form of brutal reprisal operations against the Lebanese patriots and against the peaceful population sympathetic to them. The involvement of the United States and France in the fighting in Lebanon brings in a new and exceptionally dangerous element in the already extremely tense situation in this country. This involvement contradicts the desires and fundamental interests of the people of Lebanon, and is fraught with serious threat of an expansion and intensification of armed clashes. The development of events confirms the rightness of the demand that no Israeli occupants, nor any American or other foreign troops that came with them, should remain in the territory of Lebanon. The people of Lebanon must be given the chance to solve their internal problems independently, without any interference from outside.

'TERRORIST' SHAMIR SUCCEEDS 'TERRORIST' BEGIN

PM070851 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed report under rubric "Who's Who": "One Terrorist Succeeds Another"]

[Text] M. Begin, the Israeli prime minister and professional terrorist, is retiring. His most likely successor is being named as 67-year-old Foreign Minister Y. Shamir.

In the forties he, together with Begin, was one of the leaders of the profascist Irgun terrorist organization operating on Palestinian territory, which was then under British mandate. We will name only two of the bloody actions of this group -- the explosion at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem and the raid on the Arab village of Dyr Yasin, during which the Zionist fanatics cold-bloodedly butchered all 250 inhabitants. However, the Irgun activity did not satisfy Shamir, and he formed his own Stern organization, which specialized in the organization of political assassinations. Pictures of the "especially dangerous" criminals -- Begin and Shamir -- were stuck on the walls of all British police stations in Palestine.

In 1941 Shamir was arrested by the British authorities but soon escaped from prison. To evade a new arrest he, like Begin, disguised himself as a rabbi. In 1946 he was recognized by a British officer and exiled to the Ethiopian province of Eritrea. From there Shamir fled to the neighboring French colony of Djibouti, and soon afterwards turned up in Paris. In May 1948 he returned to the newly created state of Israel.

For a while Shamir almost "disappeared into the shadows," engaging in entrepreneurial activity. But the "services" to Zionism of Stern's "ringleader" were not forgotten, and from 1955 he was already in the post of deputy general director of Mossad, Israeli intelligence, which is responsible for more than one assassination of eminent Arab political figures. In 1973 Shamir was elected to the Israeli parliament as a representative of the Herut Party and became speaker of the Knesset. In March 1980 Begin appointed him Israeli foreign minister.

Having taken up the post, Shamir proclaimed "no" three times: "No" to a return by Israel to the 1967 borders, "no" to the creation of an independent Palestinian state, and "no" to returning the eastern part of Jerusalem to the Arabs.

Compared to Begin, Shamir adheres to even more extremist views. When Tel Aviv was contemplating large-scale aggression against Lebanon, apart from Defense Minister Sharon only Shamir enjoyed Begin's trust and was party to his expansionist plans. And so the terrorist Begin is replaced by the terrorist Shamir.

SQUADRON OF U.S. WARSHIPS VISIT HAIFA

LD071330 Moscow TASS in English 1122 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Cairo September 7 TASS -- A squadron of warships of the U.S. 6th Fleet has arrived for a two-week visit to the Israeli port of Haifa. It comprises the atomic guided-missile cruiser "Virginia," the destroyer depot ship "Puget Sound," two frigates and a transport ship.

The newspaper JERUSALEM POST quotes a spokesman for the squadron command as saying that the visit by the American ships to Haifa confirms the non-official status of the port as a U.S. military base in the Mediterranean.

Israeli Premier Menahem Begin since long [as received] offered the United States to use Israeli territory to attain its strategic interests in the Middle East, and specifically Haifa, a port convenient to stockpile weapons and to repair ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet.

ARAB LEAGUE MEETING MARKS SABRA, SHATILA MASSACRE

LD071323 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Tunisia September 7 TASS -- The Council of the League of Arab States (LAS) has held a special meeting here on the request of the Palestine Liberation Organization to mark one year since the Palestinian refugee camps massacre in Beirut. The meeting discussed the issue of perpetuating the memory of the victims of the Israeli crime in Sabra and Shatila Camps, scaling up LAS aid to the Palestinian resistance movement. The Council of the League of Arab States decided to mark in Arab countries September 17 of each year as the day of memory of the victims of Sabra and Shatila.

USSR, IRAQ SIGN MARITIME TRANSPORT AGREEMENT

JN251212 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1015 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow, 25 Aug (INA) -- Iraq and the USSR signed an agreement here today in the field of navigation and maritime transport for the year 1983. The signing of the agreement comes at the conclusion of the meetings of the sixth session of the Iraqi-USSR joint committee for cooperation in the field of navigation and maritime transport. The agreement was signed for Iraq by 'Abd as-Sattar Farman, under secretary of the Ministry of Transport and Communications, and for the USSR by Beletskiy, deputy minister at the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet. Farman arrived in Moscow on Friday to head the Iraqi delegation to these meetings.

USSR GROUP VISITS LIBYAN FOR REVOLUTION DAY

LD311128 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] A Soviet state delegation, led by Comrade Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has left Moscow for Tripoli. It will take part in arrangements to mark the national festival of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Revolution Day.

KHALILOV AT LIBYAN NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

PM070801 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On the Occasion of Revolution Day"]

[Text] M.H. Sha'ban, secretary of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah People's Bureau Popular Committee, gave a reception on the occasion of the national day -- Revolution Day -- on 1 September. The reception was attended by K.A. Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES SUDANESE ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

PM071111 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Credentials Presented"]

[Text] 'Awad al-Karim Fadlalla, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Sudan presented his credentials to V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin 2 September. After the credentials had been presented and speeches exchanged, a conversation took place between V.V. Kuznetsov and A. Fadlalla in which T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and V.F. Stukalin, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, took part.

CAMEROON DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO USSR

PM050959 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "On the Stay in the USSR of a Cameroonian National Assembly Delegation"]

[Text] A delegation of the National Assembly of the United Republic of Cameroon headed by its chairman, S. Tandeng Muna, was in the USSR 25 through 31 August 1983 at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The delegation also included deputies (Azau Dogo), Jean (Betambo Epoko), and Marie-Therese (Asiga). The delegation had meetings and talks with V. P. Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, and with chairmen and members of the permanent commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The Cameroonian parliamentarians were informed about the main directions of the USSR's foreign and domestic policy and the Soviet people's selfless labor in fulfilling the impressive tasks of the USSR's economic, social, and cultural development outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 11th 5-Year Plan. They were also familiarized with the structure and activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet, its chambers and their permanent commissions, and the USSR Parliamentary Group.

For their part the Cameroonian parliamentarians described the activity of the Cameroonian National Assembly and the profound and important political, economic, and social transformations which have occurred in Cameroon. They also drew attention to the Cameroonian Government's constant efforts aimed at raising the Cameroonian people's living standards, and to Cameroon's contribution to the struggle for the final liquidation of colonialism in Africa. They noted the Soviet Union's outstanding contribution to the cause of the struggle for the African Continent's liberation from the colonial yoke.

There was an exchange of opinions on urgent international problems and questions of bilateral relations, which are developing favorably between the Soviet Union and Cameroon. The Soviet and Cameroonian parliamentarians emphasized that in the present tense international situation everything must be done to halt the arms race, to continue the path of detente, and to strengthen peace. The deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet and Cameroonian National Assembly voiced their firm conviction that relations between states must be built on the basis of strict observance of fundamental principles of international life such as renunciation of the threat or use of force, equality, respect for states' sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity, inviolability of borders, and noninterference in any form in other states' internal affairs.

On examining the situation in Africa the Soviet and Cameroonian parliamentarians voiced serious concern in connection with the tense situation that exists in the south of the continent, advocated resolving its problems without delay and liquidating the shameful apartheid system, and declared their solidarity with the people of southern Africa and active support for their struggle. They demanded an end to the acts of aggression by the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa against neighboring African states and the immediate liberation of Angolan territory from the South African interventionists. The USSR Supreme Soviet and Cameroonian National Assembly deputies emphasized that the desire of the Republic of South Africa to possess nuclear weapons represents a serious threat to Africa and the whole world.

The two countries' parliamentarians declared their support for the just struggle of the South-West African People's Organization, condemned the maneuvers aimed at delaying the most rapid fulfillment of UN Security Council Resolution 435 on granting independence to Namibia, and resolutely rejected the attempts to link this question to the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

The USSR Supreme Soviet and Cameroonian National Assembly deputies made a positive assessment of the OAU's role and, in particular, its contribution to the struggle of Africa's peoples against imperialism, colonialim, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid.

During the exchange of opinions on questions of Soviet-Cameroonian relations their friendly nature was noted, and the need to further develop mutually advantageous cooperation in the political, economic, commercial, cultural, and other spheres for the good of both countries' peoples was emphasized.

The delegation of Cameroonian parliamentarians laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall. In addition to Moscow, the Cameroonian guests visited the Tatar ASSR and the Kazakh SSR, where they familiarized themselves with the working people's life, visited industrial and agricultural enterprises, and viewed certain historical and cultural monuments.

The two countries' parliamentarians advocated the further development of ties between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Cameroonian National Assembly which help to deepen mutual understanding and strengthen friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Visit Over

The Cameroonian National Assembly delegation headed by S. Tandeng Muna, chairman of the assembly and member of the Cameroon National Union Politburo, left the Soviet Union 1 September. The delegation was in our country on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The delegation was seen off at the airport in Moscow by V.P. Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities; L.A. Makarova, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet; other officials; and also Jacques-Roger Boo-H-Booh, Cameroonian ambassador to the USSR.

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION VISITS MAPUTO

MB311056 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] A delegation from the USSR Foreign Ministry led by Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Vladilen Vasev arrived in Maputo last evening. It was received on arrival by division director of the Foreign Ministry (Mussajir Jayshant).

Meet Mozambique Delegation

MB311909 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Within the framework of regular contacts and the foreign policies of the two countries, the People's Republic of Mozambique and the USSR began talks in the Mozambican capital today. The talks are centered on the problems of disarmament, the new international economic order, and the current situation in Southern Africa, as well as the international situation.

The Mozambique delegation to the talks is led by the director of international organizations and conferences in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Mussajir Daudi Jayshant).

(Mussajir Daudi Jayshant), head of the Mozambique delegation at the talks with its Soviet counterpart said: [Begin recording] We are sure that our talks will be characterized by the openness and the understanding existing between the two parties and the two governments engaged in the building of socialism.

We are sure that with these talks we shall reinforce the anti-imperialist front at a moment when greater hawkishness is being shown by imperialism on all continents. [end recording]

The Soviet delegation is led by Vladilen Vasev, ambassador extraordinary of the USSR and director of the Africa Department. Vladilen Vasev stressed the character under which these talks are being held: [Begin recording in Russian fading into translation] Certainly meetings of this kind are not held at random. They stem from the character of the relations existing between our peoples, parties, and governments. These meetings are regular and they contribute toward our common interests. We endeavor to effect a fruitful cooperation, not only during these consultations, but also in the future. [end recording]

Vladilen Vasev and his delegation will tour a residential area in Matola during their stay in Mozambique. The Soviet delegation will leave for Zimbabwe the day after tomorrow.

HABRE SAID MILITATING FOR CONTINUED FIGHTING

PM071426 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Fierce Fighting"]

[Text] Paris, 6 Sep -- According to reports from Chad, fierce fighting between the forces of the Transitional Government of National Unity [GUNT] and the troops of the Habre regime, supported by the United States and France, has broken out in the region of Oum Chalouba city. A GUNT representative in Paris has stated that the national liberation army is continuing to hold on to this strategically important population center despite massive bomb attacks on its positions by French aircraft. During the barbaric air attacks the city has suffered severely and civilians, including children, have died under the bombs.

AFP reports that Habre has called on Paris to make even more active use of strike air forces in combat operations against the GUNT. He is continuing to militate for a continuation of the bloodshed. The Ndjamena authorities have again categorically rejected the GUNT's proposal to stop the shooting and embark on talks based on the OAU decisions.

CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM TANZANIA

PM021136 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Return Home"]

[Text] On 31 August a CPSU delegation headed by G.P. Bogomyakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Tyumen CPSU Obkom, returned to Moscow from Tanzania, where it had been at the invitation of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania [CCM] Central Committee to familiarize itself with the CCM's work.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL STRESSES ORDER, DISCIPLINE

PM081043 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Order and Exceptions"]

[Text] We all know well -- maybe too well -- the phrase "as an exception," [v poryadke isklyucheniya] which has become a catchphrase.

As an exception plans are amended, apartments are issued out of turn, illegal days' leave are granted, goods in short supply are produced from under the counter, apartment blocks with defects are accepted, trading rules are violated in restaurants, funds for the construction of a kindergarten are diverted to a more "important" installation, and permits for departmental housing are drawn up for people who have nothing to do with the housing. This list could be considerably extended. The magic formula "as an exception" covers a whole range of sins. And everything is substantiated and surrounded by a fence of "objective" reasons and incontrovertible arguments about "necessity and benefit to the cause."

The great, powerful, and long-suffering Russian language has linked together in this formula two principles [order (poryadok) and exception (isklyucheniye)] which both socially and semantically are essentially antipodes. Order -- if it is order -- cannot tolerate exceptions. Otherwise it is not worth discussing order.

Of course, life is more complex than any regulations. Specific details may not fit in a design, even a very sophisticated one. That means exceptions are inevitable. Even the law, for instance, permits them. In criminal legal procedure the criminal can be sentenced to a penalty "below the lowest limit" and in civil procedure the statute of limitation can, say, be extended. These are exceptions to the general rule which the court can make on the basis of the circumstances of the case and the individual. But these exceptions are provided for by the law and therefore do not violate order. If they were not provided for, even the most valid arguments would not give judges the right to make exceptions to the rules, that is, to act arbitrarily.

And nobody, not just judges, can violate or evade the law, however exceptional the circumstances which dictate the deviation. This was persistently and repeatedly pointed out by V.I. Lenin from the very first years of our states' existence. In the draft theses for a resolution on the precise observance of the laws, V. I. Lenin also envisaged exceptional circumstances. He wrote: "Special measures of WAR [published italics] against counterrevolution should not be restricted by the laws on condition that:

"A) there is a precise and formal declaration by the relevant soviet establishment or official that the special conditions of civil war and struggle against the counterrevolution make it necessary to go beyond the bounds of the laws:

"B) There is an immediate report of such a declaration in writing to the soviet of people's commissars, with a copy for local and interested authorities" (Vol 37, p 129).

As you can see, Lenin surrounded the very possibility of action unrestricted by the law -- even in those extremely hard and exceptional conditions -- with these very tough demands. We can translate these demands to our own time thus: a department wants to amend the plan; a local soviet wants to accept an apartment block with defects; a leader wants to issue an apartment out of turn to a "needy" person. Please apply in writing... all the way up to the Council of Ministers.

But under these conditions -- publicity and written applications -- the majority of "exceptions" will spontaneously vanish. Order is public and open. Exceptions to it are made behind closed doors and secretly, and are not substantiated to any real need but by an imaginary need, based on a desire to "look good" when there is a reluctance or inability to do things.

The party has currently adopted a firm course toward strengthening labor, plan, service, and state discipline. The course is warmly approved and supported by the whole people Vladimirovich Andropov stressed particularly that it is not the formal observance of rules, not sitting at your workplace "from" such and such a time "to" such and such a time that is important. It is a matter of a profound understanding of discipline as an inner duty and as the irresproachable fulfillment of official duties.

Everything is not as simple here as it may seem. At a meeting in a scientific research organization where the latest party decisions were discussed, the question was posed as follows in relation to a specific instance: "Designer so-and-so sat over a blueprint until midnight, found an original solution which will produce great material advantage, but was reprimanded because in the morning he was an hour late. Is this right!? Is this not formalism?" "No," the leader replied, "it is not formalism. Honor and praise to the enthusiast, and an award for creative work should follow. But enthusiasm does not create privilege; no services should violate the principle, otherwise it is not worth our talking about strengthening discipline." In other words, service, even exceptional ones, do not constitute grounds for violating order.

Unfortunately, discipline and order are not by any means understood like this everywhere. Do we really know few cases where a "master craftsman" dictates his own rules to a production facility? Does a spurt in one section not cover up failures in another? Does overfulfillment of the plan under one -- usually profitable -- heading not conceal shortfalls under the terms of the contract? We applaud these "master craftsmen," this spurt, and the overfulfillment, though they could be penalized for disorganization and the creation of a precedent of arbitrariness.

Take all the phenomena which come under the heading of "emergency." Breakdown, fires, accidents, and so forth. These emergencies are very rarely the result of pure chance. In the majority of cases they are the result of slackness, rush work combining with the famous "maybe that'll do" attitude, and ignoring the precise rules of technical safety. Let somebody try -- just once -- to publicly justify in writing the need to violate these technical safety rules! No one would be so bold, for he would be handing evidence straight to the prosecutor. Yet in practice order is forever flouted "as an exception."

We are free when we live under the power of the laws. This was said by a great 18th century teacher. This idea was expressed in a different way by Senior Sergeant Vaskov in the story, later a movie, "The Dawns Are Quiet Here..." by V. Vasilyev. Do you remember this disciplinarian? The senior sergeant who carried out a brilliant operation with a few female antiaircraft gunners against a group of specially trained fascist cutthroats and saboteurs? He pronounced the great words in response to a rebuke for "excessive" adherence to the rules. "The rules," said the senior sergeant, "were created to free the mind and make you farsighted..."

The laws, subordinate legislation, and internal regulations were elaborated and adopted not to fetter initiative and creativity, but to develop and provide them with reliable support. A building without a reliable foundation is unstable. Higher mathematics is based on the rules of arithmetic and without the seven notes there can be no symphony.

Try "as an exception" to remove a brick from the foundation, make an error in addition, or disregard the note "la" -- all the edifices, architectural, mathematical, and musical, will collapse without fail. Does the amendment of the plan in metallurgy not affect the machine-took building industry?

Order is not a formal set of rules, regulations, and obligations. Order ensures the living connection between the parts of the unified social organism. Exceptions to it cause injury and damage. Some may drag on for a short time, others for a longer time, but they are all painful for the organism.

Quite frequently -- in production or everyday life -- we argue: If order and the norms of behavior are imperfect, is it more advantageous to follow them in any case, or is violation justified? Theoretically it is easy to resolve the argument in favor of order and legality. In practice, and we know this from our own experience, everything is more complex. Indeed, human society is not a military drill, and production is people with their passions, as well as machines. And "you cannot make life fit in a framework" -- that is one justification for exceptions. That is all true. Nonetheless, the struggle for discipline, order, and organization is unthinkable if exceptions are in the order of things, if they are virtually made a rule, and if we find justifications for this. Each of us must respect and execute the USSR Constitution, the Soviet law, and subordinate legislation -- with no exceptions.

KUZNETSOV AWARDS MINISTERS, COSMONAUTS

LD082219 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented awards of the Soviet Union to a group of comrades in the Kremlin today.

Comrade Bugayev, USSR minister of civil aviation, has been distinguished with the Order of Lenin and the second Hammer and Sickle gold medal of the Hero of Socialist Labor.

Orders of Lenin were awarded to USSR Pilot Cosmonauts Comrades Serebrov and Strekalov and to Comrade Titov, who was also honored with the title of USSR-pilot-cosmonaut.

Orders of Lenin were received by Comrade Burenkov, USSR minister of health; Comrade Kudryavtsev, IZVESTIYA political observer; Comrade Tolubeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; and Comrade Chakovskiy, writer and chief editor of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.

The group of comrades were also presented with Orders of the October Revolution, of the Labor Red Banner, and of the Friendship of Peoples.

SHEVARDNADZE ATTENDS EDUCATION AKTIV MEETING

PM081101 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 Sep 83 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Meeting of Aktiv of Republic's Higher School Employees"]

[Excerpts] A meeting of the republic's higher school aktiv was held in the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Hall of Sessions 3 September.

Taking part in it were young people's teachers and mentors -- VUZ rectors and protectors, secretaries of VUZ party and Komsomol organizations, chairmen of trade union committees, faculty and department heads, professors and lecturers. They discussed the tasks of higher schools in the Georgian SSR in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the 14th Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum.

The meeting presidium included Comrades E.A. Shevardnadze, G.D. Gabuniya, G.N. Yenukidze, D.L. Karvelishvili, O.Ye. Cherkesiya, and T.I. Mosashvili; A.P. Sakvarelidze, chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Science and Education Institutions department: V.G. Lordkipanidze, first secretary of the Georgian SSR Komsomol Central Committee; G.G. Kvasov, chief of the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education Social Science Teaching Administration; senior party, soviet, and Komsomol officials, and leaders of Georgian SSR ministries and departments.

A speech was delivered at the meeting by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

USTINOV ARRIVES IN SEVASTOPOL FOR CELEBRATIONS

AU081515 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1415 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, arrived in the hero city of Sevastopol 8 September. He will participate in the celebrations marking the presentation of the Order of the October Revolution to Sevastopol.

Dmitry Fedorovich Ustinov was welcomed at the airport by Makarenko, Crimean Obkom first secretary; Bakhtin, Crimean Oblispolkom chairman; [name indistinct], Sevastopol Gorkom first secretary; Generalov, Sevastopol Gorispolkom chairman; representatives of party, administrative, and public organizations; and military leaders.

NEW KAZAKH MINISTER OF CONSUMER SERVICES

[WA061500] [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 11 August on page 1 carries a 60-word "ukase" appointing A. Ch. Dzhomartov to the post of minister of consumer services.

EASTERN REGION GRAIN HARVEST, SHIPMENT REVIEWED

PM061509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Harvesting in the Eastern Regions"]

[Excerpts] The long-awaited and, as always, difficult harvest campaign is in full swing in the virgin lands. Combine hoppers and truck bodies are being filled with grain. The motherland is taking delivery of the eastern region's grain.

At the same time, however, some places are dragging their feet. On some farms in Novosibirsk and Kemerovo Oblasts combine productivity is low and threshing floors have been poorly prepared. In parts of Tselinograd Oblast the servicing of machinery out in the fields has been badly organized, reducing its productivity. Omsk, Chelyabinsk, and other oblasts are dragging their feet on grain deliveries to elevators. Local party and soviet organs, and rayon agro-industrial associations must promptly remove any obstacles to harvesting. Not one harvesting unit must be allowed to stand idle or operate inefficiently, nor must grain be allowed to accumulate at threshing floors during the busy time.

The weather in the east of the country is particulary changeable in the fall. This must be anticipated and taken into account ahead of time. Full use must be made of cadres' skill and expertise, advanced techniques, and progressive methods of labor organization in order to win time and complete harvesting within optimum schedules. Work goes better and end results are better in those collectives which have created harvesting and transportation detachments and complexes using the team contract method. Many such subunits are working successfully in the fields of Orenburg Oblast. Farmers there plan to gather a good harvest and to give the state more than 4 million metric tons of grain. Every rural leader and specialist, and every machine operator must remember that the minutes and hours gained during the harvest campaign mean many metric tons of grain saved.

Transportation is an important link in the harvesting chain. Especially in the virgin lands. The distances involved in transporting the harvest there sometimes run into many kilometers. The motor pool has increased and been replenished, and truck's carrying capacity has been increased on farms in the east. There are no delays in transporting the harvest where efficienct use is made of transportation. What does this mean in practical terms? It means creating a reserve of drivers and having trucks operate on a two-shift basis. Centralizing grain deliveries in accordance with hourly schedules and reducing idle time before loading and unloading pays rich dividends. The so-called combitrailer method, whereby combines unload grain into trailers standing alongside the fields and truck drivers form truck trailer trains from them, has proved itself in the virgin lands. It is the driver's task to make wider use of this and other progressive innovations.

The capacities of grain reception enterprises have increased in the eastern region. These enterprises are equipped with modern handling facilities and laboratories.

Closer ties are being established between the partners in the agro-industrial complex. Procurement workers and agronomists on many sovkhozes and kolkhozes have this year determined the quality of the standing crops in advance. This has simplified the surrender-acceptance process and made it possible to make up large, uniform grain consignments in advance. At some elevators, however, equipment and roadways are not up to scratch. Efforts are not being coordinated in some instances. In some cases, even though a sovkhoz and an elevator are adjacent, the former is not managing to sort and dry grain, while the latter's capacities are underutilized. The USSR Ministry of Procurement and its subdivisions must promptly eliminate such shortcomings.

Care must also be taken to ensure that under no circumstances are high-grade and regular cereals allowed to mix, and that more strong and hard wheats are laid in. Supplies of such cereals are still moving slowly. Railroad workers must ensure that the new harvest is given the "green light."

The country has always given farmers in eastern regions assistance in harvesting. That assistance is substantial this year too. Trainloads of equipment and machinery have been dispatched from many republics and big cities. Thousands of machine operators, drivers, and other specialist have gone to the virgin landers' assistance. It is the urgent task of soviet and economic organs and sovkhoz and kolkhoz leaders to give these envoys a warm welcome and to lose no time in drafting in all additional resources and reserves. Those engaged in harvesting must be given the requisite conditions for fruitful labor and proper relaxation. This must primarily be the concern of trade union and Komsomol committees and cultural and consumer service establishments. And it is the duty of employees of the State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products, the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, and industrial enterprises to supply spare parts and the necessary types of fuel on time.

'Intensive Work' Praised

PM081459 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Sep 83 Morning Edition pp 1-2

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "Grain from the East"]

[Excerpts] The main events in the country's grain workshop have been taking place in the east. The news from Orenburg Oblast is pleasing. The oblast's farmers have already laid in 3.1 million metric tons of grain in the state granaries. The sale of grain is continuing. Orenburg Oblast farmers have noticeably increased the pace of the harvesting, and Bashkiria farmers are close to completing the threshing.

Altay Kray machine operators worked smoothly on harvesting last week. The grain there was threshed on 851,000 hectares in 7 days. In Omsk Oblast it was threshed on 463,000 and in Novosibirsk on 418,000 hectares.

There are days of intensive work right now on the virgin land of Kazakhstan. The Uralsk Oblast grain growers are producing pleasing results. Having finished threshing in September, they have produced a yield which is 3 quintals more than planned. Farms are selling grain to the state systematically. The aim is to liquidate the debt of the last 2 years and fulfill the 3-year plan for grain sales.

But though the Uralsk Oblast farmers' contribution is considerable, the main virgin land grain is provided by oblasts such as Kustanay, Turgay, Tselinograd, and Kokchetav.

The harvesting is being carried out there under complex weather conditions. It is cold, windy, and there is heavy rain. For this reason, flexible maneuvering of equipment and skillful choice of harvesting methods are important in order to ensure the greatest output from the combines in every hour of good weather.

Kustanay Oblast farmers are working well. They have grown a good harvest and are now gathering it skillfully. The task has been set of completing the harvesting in a matter of days. It is very important that a considerable proportion of the wheat going to the state is either strong or durum wheat.

Tselinograd Oblast machine operators have been threshing grain on an area of more than 120,000 hectares per day, and recently at least 150,000 hectares per day. The latest 5-day target for the dispatch of grain to the elevators and grain-reception centers has been fulfilled. Though the yield in the oblast is not high this year, farms are striving to sell the state as much high-quality grain as possible.

We must, it seems, note this detail. The weather in the east has been poor and the harvesting difficult. But in the last week the pace of the harvesting was no lower than the previous week, and grain was cut on 9.5 million hectares and threshed on the same area. This, of course, attests to the diligence and persistence of the farmers and their striving to provide the country with as much high-quality grain as possible.

But there are a lot of other things to do on the country's September field too. Here, virtually all the jobs in the agricultural cycle have come together.

But let us direct our attention primarily to feed procurement. Especially as this work is also very important for the farmers of the east, to whom this review as a whole is devoted. The dry summer has restricted farms' feed resources. Nonetheless, there is noticeably more hay for instance, in Kazakhstan than a year ago. The stocks of haylage are 24 percent up on last year's level. In west Siberia too much more hay and haylage than last year has been procured. Now it is important to gather and ensile the corn well.

Throughout the country as a whole, 70.5 million metric tons of hay has been procured, which is 13.7 million metric tons more than on the same date last year. And the figures for haylage are 64.3 million metric tons (5.6 million metric tons up from last year); 90 million metric tons for silage (28 million metric tons up from last year); 69 million metric tons for straw (7.5 million metric tons up from last year); and 6.5 million metric tons for grass meal (250,000 metric tons up from last year).

There are increasing amounts of work for the farmer in the sugar beet field. In the Ukraine, farms in all the republic's oblasts have joined in the harvesting. They are carrying out the targeted "sugar" program. It is aimed at obtaining a high end result in terms of the final product.

Thus proceeds the intensive rhythm of the farmer's September.

RSFSR HARVEST 'SEVERE TEST' FOR FARMERS

PM0214 39 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

["Agricultural Review": "The Severe Test of the Harvest" -- prepared by staff of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture -- Passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] According to Central Statistical Administration information, grain and pulse crops had been cut on 50.7 million hectares, or 74.1 percent of the entire sown area, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the RSFSR by 29 August and threshed on 45.7 million hectares.

The mowing of grain crops has been completed in the North Caucasus and the Central Chernozem Region, and the main bulk of this work is drawing to a close in the Central Economic Region. The focal point of the harvest effort has shifted to the Urals and West Siberia. There the harvest has been organized best by farmers in Orenburg Oblast. They have set up some 600 contract detachments and links which have been allocated more than 1 million hectares of plowland; servicing of machinery is well organized and machinery is being skillfully deployed and transferred to the North and Northeast as soon as it is no longer needed in the southwest zone.

Many farms, backing the initiative of the RSFSR's leading collectives, have decided to make up the shortfall in grain deliveries to the state during the first 2 years of the 5-year plan, and to fulfill the 3-year grain procurement plan. Communists are setting an example in the selfless struggle for the harvest. Thus, combine operator M.V. Polyakov, party member and holder of the Order of Lenin, on Orenburg Oblast's Druzhba Kolkhoz has, together with his daughter Svetlana, threshed 10,000 quintals of grain.

Taking the region as a whole, as of 29 August THE LEADERS WERE: IN THE URALS -- ORENBURG OBLAST: BASHKIR ASSR: AND UDMURT ASSR: IN WEST SIBERIA -- TYUMEN OBLAST; OMSK OBLAST; AND ALTAY KRAY.

This year's harvest was a severe test for the farmers. Where they had prepared for it in good time, there the mowing and threshing progressed without delays and interruptions. And vice versa. Why, for instance, are the Kurgan machine-operators lagging behind? Primarily, because many of them did not manage to overhaul the grain harvesting combines in time. They completed the repairs in a last-minute rush, almost while the harvest was already in progress. And that resulted in frequent breakdowns in the fields. It is no accident that farms in Dalmatovskiy, Polovinskiy, and Chastoozerskiy Rayons where machine readiness was at a low level are now trailing in the oblast.

Meanwhile experience which could have been used when organizing the harvest is available in the oblast. For instance, Hero of Socialist Labor K.Ye. Darbayev's team on Katayskiy sovkhoz in Kurgan Oblast's Almenevskiy Rayon has completed the threshing of grain crops. This work is proceeding successfully on the Put K. Kommunizmu kolkhoz in Yurgamyshskiy Rayon where, near the grain fields, 5 small threshing floors have been set up near to which the grain from the combines is taken so that these combines do not stand idle despite the shortage of transportation.

The grain harvest LAGGARDS ARE: IN THE URALS -- SVERDLOVSK, PERM, CHELYABINSK, AND KURGAN OBLASTS; IN WEST SIBERIA -- NOVOSIBIRSK, KEMEROVO, AND TOMSK OBLASTS.

In the last few days of August sunny and warm weather has set in in Tomsk Oblast. The conditions are right for considerably speeding up the threshing of grain. Nevertheless, people there seem incapable of achieving the necessary pace. The reasons are, as a rule, the same as ever: substandard repair of machinery -- and so the machine operators are now patching up their machines rather than reaping grain crops.

A special word about the central oblasts and adjacent oblasts in the European part of the RSFSR where the harvest is entering the final stage. Unfortunately, this can only be said about the region as a whole, for in some oblasts an alarming situation has arisen; namely in Novgorod, Kostroma, Kalinin, and Yaroslavl Oblasts.

The rain makes it impossible to harvest the grain -- this is the explanation given most frequently by local farm leaders. There are indeed difficulties, but the main point is that the grain crops matured earlier than usual this year and caught many people napping. The grain was ready to be harvested yet on the Maslovskiy, Timiryazev and Pochinnoye sovkhozes in Novgorod Oblast's Choddorskiy Rayon threshing floors and storage facilities were not ready and one-fifth of combines were still being overhauled.

The beginning of the harvest in Lyubytinskiy, Moshenskiy, and Pestovskiy Rayons, where half the grain is still in the fields now, was also marked by complacency and a slow start. The picture is similar on many farms in Yaroslavl Oblast where 8 out of the 17 rayons have harvested less than 50 percent of the sown area. The situation is particularly bad in the Poshekhonskiy, Pervomayskiy, and Nekouzskiy Rayons.

But is it now perhaps impossible to make up for the initial neglect on Verezeyevo sovkhoz in Novogorod Oblast's Chudovskiy Rayon. The conditions are about the same as on all other Novogorod and Yaroslavl Oblast farms but the picture in the fields is different. The mechanized link headed by A. Mayorov is threshing 25-30 quintals of grain per hectare, the machines are in the fields from early morning until late at night, and the farmers are trying to make use of every fine hour. Back, during preparations for the harvest they got Caterpillar tracks for all combines in case of bad weather and fitted the combine reels with grain lifters.

A number of RSFSR oblasts and autonomous republics has successfully fulfilled the first commandment. While on the other hand Kalinin, Smolensk, Yaroslavl, and other oblasts have delivered to the elevators scarcely half of what the plan prescribes.

There is no time to be lost; fall is very near now, and not only every day, but every hour has to be used to the maximum. Only then will it be possible to gather in and preserve all the grain that has grown.

OBLASTS FULFILL STATE GRAIN SALES PLEDGES

Kursk Oblast

PM061328 Moscow ISVESTIYA in Russian 4 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 1

[USSR Central Statistical Administration report: "To the Motherland's Granaries"]

[Text] Implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and CPSU Central plenums and the targets of the Food Program, Kursk Oblast agricultural workers have fulfilled their socialist pledges for the sales of grain to the state.

Deliveries to the motherland's granaries total 970,000 metric tons of grain, including 446,000 metric tons of wheat. The sales plan for pulse crops has been underfulfilled.

The oblast's farms have provided themselves with seeds for next year's crop. Harvesting and sales to the state of buckwheat and millet are underway on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Lipetsk Oblast

PM061532 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

[USSR Central Statistical Administration Report: "Grain for the State"]

[Text] Implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the Food Program, Lipetsk Oblast kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers have fulfilled the plan for grain sales to the state.

Grain-reception centers have received more than 690,000 metric tons of grain, including 244,000 tons of wheat. The pulse crops sale plan has been underfulfilled.

The oblast's farms have provided themselves with seed for next year's harvest. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes are carrying out the harvesting and sale to the state of hulled crops.

Orel Oblast

LD030423 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Farmers of Orel Oblast have fulfilled the plan for the sale of grain to the state. The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported more than 630,000 metric tons of grain have reached the state granaries, including 237,000 metric tons of wheat. The plan for the sale of pulse crops has not been fulfilled. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have sufficient seeds for next year's harvest. Farms of the oblast are continuing harvesting and sale to the state of buckwheat, millet, and other grain and pulse crops.

MILITARY EXERCISES 'DNESTR' BEGIN IN ODESSA OKRUG

Observers Present

LD081956 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1904 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] The planned military exercises of units and sub-units under the code name "Dnestr" have begun in the Red Banner Odessa Military Okrug. The exercises are being directed by Colonel General Yelagin, general officer commanding the troops of the okrug. In accordance with the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, observers from fraternal socialist countries and a number of capitalist and developing countries have been invited to the exercises and are present.

Exercises Completed

LD091158 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] A report from the Red Banner Odessa Military Okrug: The "Dnestr" exercises have been completed. They showed increased tactical training on the part of staffs, the aerial training of troops, and their readiness and capability for performing combat tasks in complicated conditions. The targets set for the exercises have been reached. The staffs, units, and sub-units are returning to their bases of permanent deployment.

SHKADOV ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON CADRE QUESTIONS

PM061253 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Sep 83 First Edition p 2

[Colonel A. Mitrofanov report: "Scientific-Practical Conference"]

[Text] A practical scientific conference was held at the USSR Defense Ministry Main Cadre Directorate on the topic "Leading Experience of Work in the Study, Selection, Placement, Preparation, Training, and Education of Officer Cadres at the Present Stage and Measures to Introduce This Experience into Practice." Participating in it were generals and officers of the USSR Defense Ministry, cadre organs of the branches of the armed forces, categories of troops, and main and central directorates, and also representatives of cadre organs of military training establishments and troops.

The conference was opened by Army General I. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister for cadres. Colonel General V. Goncharov, first deputy chief of the main cadre directorate, delivered a report. The conference participants exchanged experience of work to fulfill the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums and the demands of the orders and directives of the USSR defense minister and the chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate on improving the selection, placement, and education of cadres.

SURPRISE ELEMENT IN COMBAT TRAINING URGED

PM081048 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Surprise Factor in Combat"]

[Text] On the night of 27 September 1943 a group of Soviet soldiers from the 842d Rifle Regiment, headed by Senior Sergeant P. Nefedov, under cover of darkness and using improvised methods, crossed to the opposite, steep bank of the Dnepr and consolidated their positions there.

At dawn the valiant soldiers went into combat. The Hitlerites tried to eject the daredevils from their bridgehead. Frenzied attack followed frenzied attack. But the Soviet warriors, supported by artillery on the left bank, managed to repulse the enemy onslaught and hold on until reinforcements arrived. This marked the start of the creation of the Lyutezhskiy bridgehead which subsequently played an important part in the liberation of Kiev.

The history of the Great Patriotic War provides many similar examples of unexpected, daring actions by Soviet troops which stunned the enemy. The ability to use the surprise factor in combat and to catch the enemy through an unorthodox tactical move helped to achieve brilliant victories. Remember the rapid breakthrough into the enemy's rear by the tank men under the command of General D. Lelyushenko, the intrepid attacks on fascist naval convoys by submariner M. Gadzhiyev and torpedo boatman A. Shabalin, and the bold, innovative maneuvers by the celebrated pilots A. Pokryshkin and I. Kozhedub, which perplexed the Hitlerite aces.

Surprise is one of the most important principles of the military art. In modern combat, in conditions of the extensive use of nuclear missiles, tanks, aircraft, and airborne and seaborne assault forces, with a sharply heghtened combat action tempo and an absence of continuous fronts, its role becomes particularly important. It acquires decisive significance in fast-moving operations and battles. Unexpected lightning strikes using modern weapons and combat equipment can result in irretrievable losses for the "enemy," cause disorder and confusion in the ranks, foul up plans, and disrupt control of troops.

The ability to act suddenly, boldly, and decisively is not automatically acquired. It is developed during intensive military training and directly depends on how close conditions are to real battle conditions. The correct procedure is observed by those formations, units, and ships which endeavor to conduct combat training without the slightest concession or oversimplification. It is particularly important to teach personnel how to covertly prepare for combat, unswervingly observe all camouflage requirements, and work hard on achieving coordination and speed of action, particularly at night, in mountain conditions and in bad weather.

Much is being done in this sphere in the tank battalion commanded by guards Captain V. Kudignov. Recently the tank men carried out nighttime firing practice. The battalion commander created a complex tactical situation for the practice session which required the troops to be enterprising and creative and make maximum use of the features of the hours of darkness to ensure covert maneuvers and a surprise attack on the "enemy." The results were good.

A high level of expertise was demonstrated at a recent exercise by the crew of the submarine headed by Commander Yu. Sukhachev. The path to the target the seamen had to torpedo was protected by a powerful antisubmarine position. The submariners managed to covertly surmount it and, having gained entry to the area where the "enemy" felt completely secure, dealt a crushing blow.

Unfortunately, personnel are not being properly instructed in the art of decisive, surprise action everywhere. Some units allow combat training to follow a well trodden path, month after month going through the same tactical scenarios in the same localities. The surprise factor is only talked about in general terms. This formal approach is intolerable. It must be well and truly eradicated. Being accustomed to banal patterns and prepared tactical plans could be costly in real combat. It is the duty and obligation of commanders, political sections, and staffs to adopt a creative approach to the organization of combat training and make every effort to ensure that the actual training situation prompts personnel to show initiative, an innovative approach to the solution of the set tasks, and military cunning.

A greater effort must be made to fill every class, training session, and exercise with surprise elements and to conduct them against a more testing background and in a spirit of intense tactical struggle.

The skillful application of the surprise principle depends primarily on the standard of commanders' operational and tactical training. It is important to make absolutely sure that commanders at all levels work hard to raise that standard, study in depth the combat capability and tactics and the strong and weak points of the likely enemy, and develop an ability to rapidly and skillfully identify and take advantage of the opposing side's mistakes and omissions.

There are various ways of ensuring the element of surprise in combat. They include the covert buildup of amounts of combat equipment in very important areas, the search for the most skillful and original ways of using it, the utilization by commanders and staffs of the kind of methods of preparing and conducting combat actions which the enemy does not expect, new tactical ploys, and much else. It is necessary to work hard to master this entire arsenal. It is also important to remember that surprise is not a once-only factor. It is not enough to be able to use it just during preparation for combat or at the start of a battle. People must be encouraged to make the surprise factor a pervasive element of all combat actions from start to finish.

The personnel's lofty moral and combat qualities are essential for unit and ship readiness for vigorous, decisive actions which take the opposing side by surprise. Political organizers and party and komsomol organizations have an important role to play in developing them, increating the proper combat attitude in every military collective. Party political work among the personnel must contribute in every way to developing troops' initiative and fostering in them the will for victory, combat activeness, and the ability to beat a strong enemy. The end of the training year is approaching. The troops are putting the final touches to their military expertise, mastering the science of winning. Success in this largely depends on how well they assimilate one of the basic principles of modern combat -- the surprise principle.

DEPUTY TRAINING CHIEF ON FIGHTER PILOT TRAINING

PM081516 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Sep 83 First Edition p 2

[Article by Major General of Aviation V. Shpak, deputy chief of the Air Force Combat Training Directorate, under the rubric: "New Weapons and Tactics": "Combat Daring"]

[Text] In modern air warfare "adversaries" frequently do not see each other. The engagement's outcome is influenced by the tremendous spatial dimensions of maneuver, the exceptional speed of combat, the dynamic development of the situation, the improved detection devices, and the possibility of delivering a missile strike over a great distance. Although, of course, the possibility of close mobile combat is not ruled out. In any event the lack of time is extraordinarily acute and requires that the situation be assessed rapidly and accurately, that a tactically skilled decision be taken, and that it be acted on straight away. If conditions become more complex (this can happen at any moment) it is important not to display confusion but to react flexibly and resourcefully, with combat daring, and actively. If you know 100 methods of maneuver and attack -- use the 101st method, your own. The "enemy" will be astounded by the unexpectedness and lose the initiative instantly. In air combat one second is sometimes enough to strike the enemy.

A regimental tactical flying exercise was in progress. A group of fighters headed by squadron commander Major N. Dementsov took off. Their mission was to intercept and destroy the "enemy's" missile delivery vehicles on the remote approaches to a covered target.

Back during the climb the group was brought into a tactically advantageous position by orders from the command point. At the optimum distance, Dementsov dispatched a decoy group to divert the "enemy" and get him to follow them. The leader of the group had ready a plan for eluding its pursuers. Meanwhile the strike group had taken up a position convenient for attack. But what is this? The "enemy" has seen the decoy group but has not started to follow it. On the contrary, he has begun a maneuver in the opposite direction. A vigorous, expansive maneuver. A little more, and the strike group would have been in not only a tactically disadvantageous, but an actually critical situation. Any delay was fraught with the danger that the mission would be thwarted and even defeated.

I have known Major Dementsov a long time. He exhorts his subordinates thus: "There are at least two ways out of any impossible situation." This rule did not let him down here either. Realizing that the "enemy" had been convinced that it was impossible for the interceptors to attack from such a position, Dementsov resolved a surprise attack using a method prerehearsed on the ground. Understanding their leader's audacious plan, the wingmen repeated their defensive and offensive maneuver. Within seconds the initiative was again in the hands of the strike group. The roles had been sharply reversed: Now the "enemy" was in a desperate, truly inextricable position....

Later, when the exercise was being talked over, the maneuver executed by the squadron commander was carefully analyzed and received a high assessment as an undoubted tactical find. Butwas it not just chance? No! Unless an officer possesses developed tactical thought, unless he knows in sufficient depth the objective laws of air combat and its principles, he cannot count on chance. That kind of apology for an air fighter is not the creator of a battle, he will feel fettered in battle. What activeness and audacity can there be there!

But a fighter pilot must be active, enterprising, and audacious in battle. He ascends into the air only with resolute objectives: to find and destroy the "enemy." For that he must know how to attack boldly and carefully. He does not have the right to be passive in combat. Combat daring must be in his nature.

The formation and tempering of this nature in the airborne fighter is the duty of the commander, political workers, and party organizations. It is necessary carefully to raise in the pilot qualities of will like boldness, resolve, initiative, sangfroid, and self control, and to promote their development by every means. Not a single instance of irresoluteness by the trainee in the air can be left unheeded by the instructor or group leader. And, conversely, the collective must be informed extensively of the resourcefulness, valor, and courage displayed by any of their fellow servicemen in fulfilling a flying mission, and young airmen must be educated using this example.

Tremendous educational importance for flying personnel attaches to the complexity and instructiveness of the situation both on tactical flying exercises and in daily flights. Moreover, even during preparation for flight all the training sessions and sports should dispose the airmen to display resolve and vigor of action. Any slackening or oversimplification of the mission demoralizes the fighters. In such a situation he has nowhere to apply the daring thinking which must infailingly be included in every rehearsal of air combat and in every combat model. Incidentally, the modeling of a battle, like short tactical exercises that are skillfully organized, are a good school for seeking new methods and developing a spirit of assertiveness and the ability to think in an original manner.

In educational work with flying personnel we must also consider what influence on the fighter's character is exerted by his faith in the power of his weapons and equipment and his own efforts.

This confidence must be formed and developed daily. After all, full use can only be made of the combat potential of equipment and weaponry when the pilot's personal flying, firing, and tactical skill reach the top qualification standard. We must use all political educational work to direct the airmen toward the most complete fulfillment of training plans and socialist pledges. The competition launched in the military collectives helps to rapidly raise masters of airborne combat. Skill in combination with courage, with strong ideological, psychological, and physical tempering, makes the air fighter a veritable master of the sky -- vigorous, daring, resolute, seeking to impose his will on the "enemy."

A special role in forming these qualities in fighter pilots is assigned to their commander. Of course, the personal example of his conduct in combat is of tremendous educational importance. But the commander is also the molder of the pilot's character and acts as the organizer of the entire training process. If he himself is imbued with a spirit of assertiveness in his actions, then his combat thinking will also have elements of combat daring, initiative, a high degree of activeness, and the desire to seek out the "enemy" to destroy him. After all, what is combat? An armed conflict between two sides, each of which sets itself resolute objectives. Combat between fighters is distinguished by its special pitch. It is a two-edged weapon which strikes as soon as a blunder is permitted or a hitch appears in the "enemy's" actions because of irresoluteness. A nonstandard decision, a calculated risk frequently proves stronger than numerical superiority. It is not for nothing that they say if you risk nothing in combat you will not see victory.

I remember an episode at the front. It was in 1943, near Velikiye Luki. Senior Lieutenant V. Senchenko was leading a group of six YAK fighters to provide cover for ground troops. It was reported from the ground that a large group of enemy bombers was approaching the forward defense line. Two similar waves could be seen in the distance. The Bombers were preparing a mass strike against our defense. And they had cover -- to the right and left there were two pairs of Messerschmitt aircraft, with four more behind. They were to engage the fighters and prevent them from breaking through to the "Junkers."

The leader of our six aircraft knew from experience that a daring surprise attack can decide a great deal. Daring produces astonishment and confusion, with the main point not to allow the enemy to recover himself. We had the advantage with respect to altitude. The six aircraft delivered their strike from behind and above against the second group of bombers. The first "Junkers" caught fire. Using the speed picked up in diving, they struck the leading aircraft of the enemy's first group from below. This formation also scattered, and aircraft with their cross markings fell like blazing torches. We won the battle without losses. Such is the effectiveness of a bold strike.

With the emergence of missile weapons and long-distance detection devices, the results of a daring surprise attack have become even more devastating. Modern combat, as is well-known, is a conflict not only of weapons but also of the thinking and intellect of its organizers. The battle of minds begins long before the armed engagement, in which victory is predetermined by superior vigor, breadth, and depth of tactical thinking, and the commander's ability to predict the development of events and to imagine their entire dynamics when modeling attack options. All this, of course, proceeding from the laws and principles of combat. For instance, you cannot dispose collectivity of action, or gamble on one master of combat, however brilliant. In group combat, pilots can attack individually, but they only win together. Take the choice of combat formation. An analysis of the practice of exercises and frontline experience attests that there is no good or bad combat formation, but there is one which is appropriate or inappropriate to the task being resolved. The same is true in selecting a maneuver. The tremendous power potential of modern missile delivery vehicles ensures combat maneuvering across a very wide range of speeds and altitudes. So it is possible to act most selectively here. But you must also reckon on having a bigger power reserve than the "enemy" in decisive situations.

Sometimes you have to warn individual commanders against ill-considered, tactically unsubstantiated decisions. Nor should they act heedlessly. But when you meet with a truly creative, innovatory idea, how can you fail to be gladdened by the commander's skill. You generalize this leading experience and you think: Yes, our aviation commander has grown up as a mature tactician, and has matured as an air fighter. This unity of tactical maturity and combat skill is a guarantee of air force units' high degree of combat readiness.

NIGHT COMBAT TRAINING IMPORTANCE STRESSED

PM081331 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Troops' Nighttime Training"]

[Excerpts] Under current conditions, when the combat potential of formations and units has immeasurably increased, the nature of combat has changed, and the demands made on troop camouflage are greater, personnel's ability to operate at night assumes particular importance. Troops' possession of artificial lighting facilities, night vision equipment, radar stations, and other technical facilities enables wide us to be made of nighttime to ensure surprise, activeness, and continuity in combat operations. It must be borne in mind, however, that the enemy will also be striving for the same thing. Persistently improving the art of organizing nighttime combat is therefore one of the most important tasks of commanders and staffs.

Nighttime combat, whether offensive or defensive, has special features. It is every officer's duty to be well acquainted with them and to be able exploit the advantages offered to troops by nighttime. The study of questions connected with the organization of nighttime combat, the management of resources and facilities, and the utilization of equipment and weapons should be given due prominence in the system of officers' vocational training. Those places where a substantial proportion of training, local group exercises, and tactical and operational and other exercises with officers are held at night are acting correctly. The study of the provisions of field manuals governing the operational procedure to be followed by subunit commanders when planning and engaging in nighttime combat must be given prominence in their training.

Persistent efforts must be made to ensure that every commander is thoroughly acquainted with these provisions, makes creative practical use of them, and demands the same of his subordinates.

A high degree of vigilance, daring, and a readiness for action under any conditions of modern combat -- these and other qualities essential in servicemen are cultivated by day-to-day purposeful party political work. The political backup for every nighttime exercise and training session must be carefully thought out. Particular attention must be paid here to cultivating in servicemen a high degree of vigilance, daring, and a readiness to operate under complex conditions, and to providing backup for the personal example of communists and Komsomol members in nighttime combat. Questions relating to personnel's nighttime training must be extensively discussed in the course of reports and elections in party and komsomol organizations.

Persistently improving troops' nighttime training is a vital prerequisite for further enhancing their combat readiness and successfully resolving the complex and crucial tasks facing the USSR Armed Forces.